B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 226— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Sept. 4th Oct.	MACEDONIA DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,986 11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,627
1st Nov.	DONGOLA .	MOREA* ..	16,011
8th „	NARKUNDA		15,227
15th „	DONGOLA .	MOOLTANx .	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA .	..	15,993
29th „	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* .	16,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .	..	11,430
13th „	DONGOLA .	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „ 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	16,992
3rd Jan	ALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA .	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	16,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
27th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	16,905
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,402
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th „	CHINA.. ..		7,952
16th „	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	50	48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA .	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st „	MALWA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARCHA .. .	8,258
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	9,607
30th „	MANORA	7,888
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8 193
5th March	MANDALA .	8,246
19th „	DOMALA .	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,936
16th „	MATIANA .	8,955

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6?4	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN .	5,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA .	5,819	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,686	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th „	SICILIA ..	6,815	KAYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
24th Sept. ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m.
26th „ ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi 9 a. m.
27th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karac ia Kathiawar.
29th „ ..	VITA ..	Karachi. via Kathiawar. 9-45 a. m.
1st Oct. ..	KAROA ..	East & S Africa

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTU	Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th „	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th „	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st „
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5945	28th „	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :—" YUSEN

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with :—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay. Karachi, via. Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of natura 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal. India (Dep. 5.).

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29 99 955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedanad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd, Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. B. THUER
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1229.

FOR SALE
FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand-Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask. Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries.
Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.
WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA

Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS

Agents:— E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building
Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :—
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents:—
For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—
For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Narwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. ROY, M. A. B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for your self by addressing
THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a large factory in Behar (1) Competent and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Knowledge of sugar machinery and water Tube boilers preferred but not essential. Apply Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R83

WANTED.—Middle-aged MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE or one having good experience in educational line to manage and conduct a school near Bombay. Apply Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R80

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Dharampur State. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, DHARAMPUR STATE.
A 20684

AN experienced FACTORY ASSISTANT, capable of taking charge of Department, having worked in similar capacity in a factory working with cane and gur. Apply with testimonials stating full terms to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R84

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PARSI LADY GRADUATE, trained teacher for Navsari. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to SECRETARY, NAVAJBAI TATA ZOROASTRIAN SCHOOL, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
A R67

LEARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE S. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

EXPERT TUITION in Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting (2 months' Course) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Auditing, Secretarial Practice, Economy, General English, French, Matric and Cambridge Course. Special shorthand Dictation classes. Enrolment for L.C.C.: N.U.F.: F.C.R.A.: L.A.A.: C.C.S.: C.A.A.: till 10th October, 1924. Service GUARANTEED. The most brilliant Examination record in Pitman shorthand and London Chamber of Commerce. The winners of the "Alfred Pitman Prize" from 1918 to 1924 were students trained by Mr. Lentin. The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cooper Mansion, Corner, Grant Road.
A 93

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES in Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd Floor, Lift, electric fittings, airy, clean, open on two sides. Excellent situation and view. Rent Rs. 150 for block of 2 rooms, a verandah and a mezzanine floor, total area about 1,000 square feet. Rent Rs. 60 for a small but commodious office room, both available middle October, another small office available immediately, Rent Rs 40. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C11085

GODOWNS (Three) at 190, Colaba Causeway (Salvage Corps Station Building) as SHOPS, STOCK-ROOMS, MOTOR WORKS, GARAGE, WORKSHOP, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery. Height sufficient. Rent Rs. 100 for area 58 x 23 ft. Rs. 60 for area 29 x 23 ft. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11084

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in (1) "SHORAB MANSION", Poibavdi, Parel, Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and (2) "LUXMI BUILDING," Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavadi. Water tap and Electric light. Rent from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30. Please apply at the premises or Mr. BUNSHAH, "Parmanand Mansion", Forjett Street, Grant Road.
C R92

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank. Rooms for offices and residences.
C R75

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR in Green Villa with garden and modern convenience for Vegetarians high caste Hindus only, on Sankaseth Road, near Grant Road Railway Station. For particulars apply to B. PRASAD TRIPATHI at the above Buildings.
C R81

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakhani Mansion, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Conveniences.
C R76

IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, a separate pacca built ground floor structure with attic as GODOWN, STOCK-ROOM, PRESS, WORKSHOP or for storing machinery, etc., from 1 November. Area about 184 sq. yds., Two entrances. Plinth 3 feet high. Clean and in clean locality. Can be used for Office also. Electric fittings. Sanitary arrangements. Terms moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11083

TO LET by the 1st October next, the building at Mint Road near Fort Market, now occupied by Sanj-Vartman Printing Press, either wholly or in parts. Suitable for shops, offices, residence, etc. Apply D F. CAMA. Yusuf Building, 1st floor, Churchgate Street.
C R82

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Blackstone (Marshall's) New Flour-Mill 18 inches diameter. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R90

FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE, 270 H.-P., in first class condition, good as new, complete with double air compressor, etc. Also one HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS by Henry Berry, Leeds, complete with pumps, etc. Delivery can be given at Bombay or Calcutta. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 369, Bombay.
K20694

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

AVAILABLE Lorries, WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT, very sparingly used. Apply The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
JA K20651

FOR SALE—BABY TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H.P. In good condition Price Rs. 850, nearest offer considered. MEHTABSINGH SUTHALIA, (Via Biaora) Central India.
JA R73

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 200 Factory rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second hand Typewriters, all Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
R

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nets. for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Pett Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21233.
T W

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R42

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE for Share No. 9020 of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Company, Ltd. standing in the name of Mangaldas Dolatram has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Bai MANI, widow of Mangaldas Dolatram,
House No. 550, Opp. Police Chowky.
Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
20745

WESTON
Electrical Measuring
INSTRUMENTS
Sole Agents for
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
M. S. VERNAL & Co.
5, Council House St., Calcutta.
P. O. Box 2320. Phone No 1265.
Telegrams "PORCUPINE"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited accounts for 1923 to elect two Directors in place of the retiring ones to appoint Auditors for the current year, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22rd September, 1924, to the 5th October, 1924, both days inclusive.
20740

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHARCOAL BOOKED TO BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH effect from 1st October, 1924, Charcoal tendered for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot will only be accepted in bags. Loose charcoal will not be accepted.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1924.
20737

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned are prepared to consider offers for purchase of about 500 tons English Pig Iron delivery early October, 1924, ex Quay in the Alexandra Dock. Particulars may be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
20742

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

(I) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1924.
(II) To declare a Dividend.
(III) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(IV) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. J. A. Wadia, Narottam Morarjee and F. E. Dinshaw as Directors of the Company.
(V) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration
(VI) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of September to the 4th day of October, 1924, (both days inclusive),

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.
20739

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians *who are residents of the Bombay Presidency* and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce *in original at the time of selection* (1) Extract of Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or the Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.)

EDUCATION.—At least School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT.—Not less than 5 ft. 5 inches.

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated.)

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months in the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month, and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as police officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications with a specimen of their handwriting, and copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 10th November. 1924.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.
20693

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6% DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS.

For the Improvement of the Water-Supply in Bombay.
REPAYABLE ON 1st DECEMBER 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be recieved by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs " and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas ; it must not contain a fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms :—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows :—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, an who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 ab ve, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted,

H. B. CLAYTON,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for _____ Debentures* aggregating Rs._____ of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith† _____ being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.§_____ per cent.

Signature_____
Address_____

DATE SEPTEMBER 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each, Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect a Director in Place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K.C.I.E. as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September, 1924 to the 9th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Chairman.

Bombay, 19th September, 1924.
20713

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF DADABHAI BYRAMJI SHROFF ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Dadabhai Byramji Shroff deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of March, 1924, and the Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 19th day of September, 1924 to Goolbai Dadabhai Shroff, Kawasji Byramji Shroff, Peerozshaw Nasserwanji Polishwalla and Jahangir Byramji Mistry, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants the Executrix and the Executor respectively mentioned in the Will of the said Deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of their Attorneys at No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, within one Calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1924.
UNWALLA PEEROZESHAW & PAPA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Executrix and Executors.
20744

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. ROSA ANTONIO D'PENHA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land, situate at Dadar Kubharwada Road, without the Fort and the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 300 sq. yds. or thereabouts being portion of the property assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Survey No. 6/1859, Cadastral Survey No. 1405 (part of Mahim Division) and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes "G" Ward No. 3297(2), Street No. 761-A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the remaining property of the Vendor, on or towards the South by the junction of 60 feet Dadar Kubharwada Road and 50 feet Cross Road, on or towards the East by the Municipal Land bearing C No. 1405 (part) and on or towards the West by 60 feet Dadar Kubharwada Road.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1924.
UNWALLA PEEROZESHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20743

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLABUX HYDERALLI has contracted to sell the underment oned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and groundrent tenure situate at Hanuman, Lane also known as Maruti Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by measurement 141 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 441, New No. 5471, Old Survey No. 776, 777 and New Survey No. 9181, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Jamnadas Parbhu on the West by Mahomed Juma Khatri, on the North by Hanuman Lane also known as Maruti Street and on the south by property of Dhobi Jivan Bhikha and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 2452 and Street Nos. 67-69.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1924.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
20746

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 15th day of September, 1924, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustumji and Devidas, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagees, and on account of and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor, Gafoorbhai Kassambhai, under the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed, from the said Gafoorbhai Kassambhai, to the Mortgagees, our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Grant Road and Eastern side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-nine (229) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8545, New Survey No. 4417 and Cadastral Survey No. 4227, Bhooleshwar Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7953 and Street Nos. 80-82 and 92, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Grant Road, on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally Bekri, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Mahomed Ibrahim Maktabey and on or towards the West by Doctor Street aforesaid.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1924.
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20741

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The Sale of Arthur Road property advertised on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kader and others is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF MEAT VANS AT BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Under Instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the compound of Bandra Slaughter house

33 Meat Vans.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th September 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder Mereweather Road, "Dhun Building," near the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome household furniture glass crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, carpets, curtains, Drawing room suits, Chesterfield suits, fancy cabinets, ornaments, writing tables, book cases, silver cases, Phonograph, wall clocks Bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of Drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., eac.

The property of Mrs. M. Robinson and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) On SUNDAY the 28th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at New Gamdevi, Laburnum Road "Daver Mansion" house hold furniture by Devji Canji and Roberts, rich glass crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dinner wagons carpets, cottage piano by soundy, Phonograph wall Clocks, Chesterfields suite of sofas and chairs, writing table chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands meat safes utensils etc., etc.

The property of Miss K. Joyce and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED ROOFING NAILS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

51 cases Galvanized roofing nails each.
One cwt. size 2 by 5,—2 1/2,—by 4,—3 by 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Humber Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder. 15—20 H.P. with Studbaker new body in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES FINE RAW SILK.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27 instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following on account of Insurance office concerned.

2 Bales Fine Raw Silk.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 CASES JAPAN GLASSWARE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned.
47 cases Japan Glassware.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 20 MOTOR CARS, 14 MOTOR LORRIES AND 2 MOTOR CYCLES TO GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Under instructions from the Bombay Garage, 20 motor cars of different well-known makes, such as Chevrolet, Berliet, Minerva, Wolseley Seat, Star, Morrs. Mass etc., will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Chowpati Branch premises of the said Bombay Garage and opposite the Chowpati Bandstand. 10 Lorries of 5 ton capacity Straker Squire and United States, will also be sold by Public Auction at the same place under instructions from the Liquidator of the Express Transport Service Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

Catalogues are being printed and the cars and lorries are on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A MAHARANA'S JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by the order of the Pledger, Mr. Jamnadas Jekishondas Jariwala, and on account and at the risk of the Pledger, an Indian Ruler concerned:—

1 pair Buckles of Boots set with brilliant Diamonds.
6 Enamelled Coat Buttons set with brilliant Diamonds.

The above Jewellery will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Coy., will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of the Banks and Parties concerned:—

5 bales Creton each 50 pieces 30/35 yds. 6 cases Glass Amber Beads size 1 to 6 200 to 300 Bundles each. 3 cases Toilet Soaps, 8 cases Glass Empty Bottles, 45 dozen Railway Steel Beaters, about 4,000 gross Bright Iron Round head American Screws of different sizes, 46 pieces round iron bars, about 10 1/2 tons Iron Bolts and Nuts, 140 Bundles Wire about 7 tons, About 20 Drums Grease each 1/2 cwts., 6 Electric Table Fans, 1 Electric Motor 35 H.P., 440 Volts, 4 cases and 2 bags Glass Bangles, 50 dozen Drawers, 21 Sandalwood Hand Fans, 1 Pearl Ruby Holes.

By order of Messrs Minocher Desai and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shiveldas Kisordas and Sons of Bhaji Pala Lane:

1 case 250 gross flat Sewing Machine, bright steel Needles.

Miscellaneous: Artificial Limbs, Skin, Duplicator Machines, Typewriters, Wooden Partition, Carved Wood Writing Table, Cupboard, Gramophone, etc.

By order of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. Agents the Swadeshi Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co: one Bale 40 pieces.

Bleached Shirting No. 37896 damaged in transit ex three Bales bearing Railway receipt N. F. 85762: dated 4/8/24.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.

87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker and in pursuance of Powers reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated respectively 16th May, 1921, 6th July, 1922, and 4th April, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pandrinath Madanji, Messrs. BYREN and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 6901, Old S. No. 1149, New S. No. 1613, and Cadastral City Survey No. 1004 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 188½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 33 and now under C Ward No. 1045 Street, Nos. 152—154—156 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatur on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatur.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the morigagee at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

BYREN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

"JACK O' CLUBS"

5 Reels—featuring the popular Star

HERBERT RAWLINSON

The programme includes the international News and a 2-Reel Buddy Massege Comedy. To-Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

PATHE-CINEMA ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE THE PRIEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, 10.

DOUGLAS McLEAN IN GOING—UP

A brilliant farce adapted from the famous Gaiety Theatre comedy Packed with laughter and thrills. Clever witty humour and some of the most amazing aviation feats ever seen. Fun and sensation skilfully blended.

THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN BLOOMFIELD AND GIBBONS

FELIX THE CAT

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAILY AT 6 and 9-45 p. m.

"THE WAGES OF SIN"

With LUCY DORAINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

REX INGRAM'S GREAT PRODUCTION

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

AN ALL HAROLD LLOYD PROGRAMME.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

SOCIETY SCOUNDREL

With Comic

CUPID STRUCK

Time and Rates as Usual

WELCOME!

THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE

have utmost pleasure to announce the

OPENING THIS WEEK

of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD

with a Grand Opening Programme

which includes

A WILLIAM-FOX Production

"ANY WIFE"

Featuring Filmdom's Greatest Favourite

MISS PEARL WHITE

and a Screaming 2-Reel

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.

3 Shows Daily Commencing 6-30, 8-15, and 10.

Popular Prices including Tax.

Re. 1-8— 1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.

A Special Orchestra under the Directorship of Mr. N. S. Patloo, Late of West-End Cinema, will play appropriate music to the picture.

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

and during THIS WEEK

Presents

Imperial Production

RAJA HARISCHANDRA

Daily four shows:—5-15 7 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra shows at 3-30 P. M.

PRICE AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ACCESSORIES?

YES, SIR;

Best place in BOMBAY is where the

ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,

New Queen's Road,

have their Offices and Show Rooms.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED!

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Display of 1001 lines of repute.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF EMERALD AND DIAMOND MARQUISE RING, EMERALD AND DIAMONDS SQUARE RING AND PAIR OF EMERALD AND DIAMOND EARRINGS.

Messrs. J.S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction thisday WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1924 at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. H. Johnson of "Seaside" middle Colaba the following:—

1 Marquise Ring set in gold with rich colour centre emerald and 24 diamonds.

1 Square Ring set in platinum with square emerald and 56 diamonds.

1 Pair earrings drop shaped, set in gold with pear shaped emeralds and 22 diamonds each.

The above jewellery is on view

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lot or lots to be removed by the next day on payment of the balance

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.

VIGILANCE WORK IN BOMBAY

AN APPEAL.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta the President of the Bombay Vigilance Association has issued the following to the press:—

One of the noticeable features of the social life of our times is the increasing attention paid by the Government and the public to the amelioration of the conditions of life prevailing in large centres of population. It is recognised that improvement in social conditions is indissolubly bound up with civic progress and national well-being. There is one other important question to which attention has lately been directed and that is the evil of organised prostitution in our large cities. It is an evil which causes the ruin and degradation of thousands of young women; also it exacts a heavy toll of suffering from society in general on account of the lowering in social standards and morals and the diffusion of venereal disease in all ranks of society. It is a healthy sign of the times that the subject of prostitution can be openly and frankly discussed. Public opinion has also become vocal and has demanded that the conditions which exist in respect of the organised system of commercialised vice should not be allowed to flourish unchecked.

EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT.

It may be remembered that the Government of Bombay in 1922 appointed a Committee to investigate into the evil of prostitution in this city, and following on the report, a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council. The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act came into operation at the end of last year. It aims at punishing those who make it their business to procure women and girls for purposes of prostitution and those men who make a living out of the earnings of women who are their victims. It makes it possible for women who wish to give up the life to leave the brothels in which they are detained against their will and it permits officers of the Police to enter the premises for investigation and arrest.

NECESSITY OF UNOFFICIAL HELP.

The Act does not make brothels illegal as such. The evil of prostitution cannot be rooted out until the brothel system is abolished. It is towards this end that the efforts of social reformers will be directed. But before that stage can be reached, it is necessary that refuges and training homes must first be provided for the women who are to be rescued and who are willing to be rescued from their present life; it is necessary to have trained workers who will go about the affected districts and carry out investigation and vigilance work, and would find out the sources of recruitment and come to the aid of women falling into the snares laid for them. Even with the Act as it is, it will be a great gain if its provisions can be efficiently carried out and the pimp and the procurer brought to book. It is, however, not easy for the Police to do this work unaided, and they should be helped by unofficial effort if the provisions of the law are to be applied with vigour. It is chiefly with this object in view that the Bombay Vigilance Association, which was formed at a public meeting in November 1923, has come into existence.

PROGRAMME AND NEEDS.

The National Vigilance Association of England, on the model of which the Bombay Association has been organised, has done splendid work in England in its efforts to suppress the traffic in women and children, and its work consists not only in helping and rescuing women who are on the streets but in preventing the downfall of hundreds of others, who would, without the help of its trained workers, have been recruited to the profession. Similar organisations already exist in Calcutta and other cities. The Association in Bombay owes its origin to the Social Purity Committee which was formed in 1920 and out of which the present Association has grown. The Executive Committee of the Association has upon it representatives of the agencies doing rescue and welfare work in Bombay city and will carry on its work in co-operation and consultation with them.

The Association proposes at once to aim at achieving its purpose; but for that it requires funds to meet the expenses involved. In order to get at close grips with the problem it is necessary to have first-hand detailed information, which is a work involving considerable difficulty and tact. Those who are engaged in the traffic proceed with great caution and secrecy, and the inmates of brothels are as a rule ignorant, terrorised and lacking in initiative. A non-official agency is imperatively required to get into touch with the Police and the Rescue Home, so that the unfortunate women who are living in conditions of slavery of the worst kind may get the benefit of the law. A staff of trained women workers possessed of experience of vigilance work is the first item in the programme which the Association has set before itself. It is also proposed that our workers should live in a suitable place not far from the district where they will have to carry on the work, and that sufficient accommodation should be provided in that place for the relief of urgent cases which they cannot immediately pass on to other institutions. As regards rescue work therefore, this Refuge where women and girls appealing to our workers for immediate relief or assistance can be temporarily sheltered is all that we propose to undertake at present. Further experience may lead us to place a larger scheme of rescue work before the public in the future.

It is with the object of enabling the Association to carry out this initial programme of work that we issue this appeal to the public of Bombay City and Presidency for the funds necessary to its achievement. We trust that the citizens of this progressive city will realise the great importance of the object with which the Association has been formed and will make a generous response to this appeal.

Donations may kindly be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Sorabji E Warden, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 17/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 11/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 575.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 635.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 625.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 308

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.23.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.60.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 23/32—firm.
Bar Gold £4 12—7: quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 35.—steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 19/32
Bank demand	1/5 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 27/32
Fcs. Demand	572
American Dollars	307
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	237
Japan	123
Singapore	161 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London 35
Bar Silver (Spot) 35
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China buying —Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	32.36
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	23.60
Prague	148.75

The Bombay mails of Sept. 6th have been delivered here to-day.

New York, Sept. 22.

Demand Bills 4. 46.00

London, Sept. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.20
Exchange on London in Germany 18,750,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.85

STOCKS

London, Sept. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3/16 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £78 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £57 5/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46½ unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 1/8 plus 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £55 unchanged

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 23

Ready :—23—12—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	23-14-0		23-13-0	23-13-0
Kartak	23-15-3		23-14-3	23-14-3

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Ready, —80—8—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	80-15-0	80-12-0		80 12-0
Kartak	81- 5-0	81- 1-0		81- 1-0

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0—12—0
Kartak 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs.
Sovereigns forward Rs.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/12.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/13.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/14/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/6
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/-.

London, Sept. 22.

Bar gold ready s. 92-7.
Silver ready d. 35-0.
Silver forward, d. 35-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. India and China bought, China was a large buyer at lower rates. London speculators selling

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/-.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/-.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Market closed fairly steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405, India 81, Central Bank 23/14 and Eastern Bank 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 472/8, Apollo 22/8, By. Cotton 580xd., By. Dyeing 822/8, Bradbury 570, Century 417/8, Cent. India 557/8, Colaba Land 178/12, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 270xd., Currim 460, David 515, Dawn 672/8, Edw. Sassoon 205xd., Elphistone 45, Fazulbhoy 963/12xd. Finlay 730, F. Petit 1200, Globe 70, Gokak 112/8, Ind. Bleaching 222/8xd., Ind. Malwa 422/8xd., Jamsed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 182/8, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1400, Luxmi Cotton 4850, Madhowji 312/8, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2900, Meyer Sassoon 147/8xd., Morarji 5050, New Great 441/4, New City 365, Pabani 382/8, Pearls 601/4xd., Phoenix 560xd., Premier 105, Simplex 226/4, Standard 1600, Swan 950, Swadeshi 600, Tata Mill 245 and Vishnu Cotton 1840xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 197/8, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N.I. 80, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/11, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 75, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni ord. 77/8, Katni defd. 180, New India Insur. 15/12, Shivrajpur 43/4, Tata Iron ord. 14/8, Tata Iron defd. 55 and Scindia Steam 8/14.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 23

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	475	..	472-8
Bombay Cotton ex-divi.	590	..	580
Bombay Dyeing	805-20	825	882-8
Century	406-4-15	415	16-4-417-8
Nagpur	551-4-57-8	53-12-555	56-4-557-8
Colaba	175 77-8	177-8	178-12
Crescent ex-divi	263-12-67-8	270	68-12-276
Indore ex-divi	418-12-22-8	23-12-422-8	423-12
Kohinoor	1400	..	1400
New Great	427-8-45	40-45-441-4	441-4
Pearl ex-divi.	590-97-8	597-8	600-601-4
Phoenix ex-divi.	560	..	560
Bharucha	123-12	..	120
Simplex	286 4-92-8	97-8-295	296-4
Swan ex-divi.	950	..	950
Swadesh	595-600	597-8	602-8-600
Pabni	382-8	..	382-8
Fazal	950-62-8	963-12	60-963-12
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	260	..	245
Globe	70	..	70
Mysore ex-divi.	121-4	..	121-4
Madhavji	300-2-8	297-8	306-4-308-12
Finlay ex-divi.	730	..	730
Gokak	111-4	..	112-8
Edward Sassoon	205	..	205
Meyer Sassoon	147-8	..	147-8
Alcock	200	..	197-8
Bombay Burma Old	331-4	..	330
Bombay Elec. Tram	89-6	..	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy	77-8	..	75-
Bundi Cement	10-8	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	28	..	28
Indian Cement	55	..	55
Tata Steel Ordy.	15	..	14-8
Tata Steel Defd.	53-12-55	53-12	55

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

A further drop of 38 to 46 points on New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on local traders and south selling. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 14 points down. Early the market was steady but later eased on hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Market declined on hedge selling in excess of demand."

As regards our opinion of the market we hold no very strong views either one way or the other so far as the immediate future is concerned, but we still fell inclined to look for lower prices when once the crops are moving freely, although fully realising that the price of about 20 cents in New York would fully discount a crop of 13,000,000 bales.

In view of the favourable crop prospects in this country as well we are inclined to except easier markets for the times being.

In consequence of the further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 437 i.e. Rs. 8 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs and Bazar operators were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 434. Around this level Brokers, Japanese Houses and Shroffs bought lifting the values to Rs. 437. But the market again declined to Rs. 435 on selling by a prominent Indore operator and closed at Rs. 436 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 435 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 436 1/2 on buying by Jobbers closed at Rs. 436 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 410 and steadily gave way to Rs. 407 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling. Buying by Japanese and Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 411 at which rate the Bazar closed. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 406 and dropped to Rs. 402 closing steady at Rs. 406. There was little doing in this contract. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 362/63.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was nominal. Exporters were out of the market whilst Local spinners were buying sparingly. About 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, September 23.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	436
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	362
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	412
Fine Oomra .. March	..	408

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 23.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns ..	570	560		550

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 23.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	436
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	361
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	411
„ „ ..	March ..	407
Good Southerns	Sept. ..	540

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 23.

(New York Market, 22nd September, 1924.)

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
22.55	Oct.	22.46—09	22.44—11	22 16	—39
21.95	Dec.			21.57	—38
22.05	Jan.		21.90—15	21.59	—46
22.28	Mar.			21.88	—40
22.48	May.			22.09	—39

Telegraphic market advices:—South selling, local traders selling and professional selling in small market. Some evening up over Agricultural Bureau Report. October highest 22.55 (12-54 p.m.), lowest 22.13 (2-47 p.m.), range 42 points.

(Liverpool Market, 22nd September, 1924.)

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
12.76	Oct.	12.70—06	12.74—02	12.66	—10
12.61	Jan.	12.55—06	12.60—01	12.49	—12
12.69	Mar.			12.57	—12
12.72	May.			12.60	—12
12.68	July.			12.54	—14
Egyptian					
19.00	Nov.			19.05	+05
18.05	Jan.			18.05	—

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Mississippi Valley, Arkansas and West Texas. Temperatures abnormally high. Forecast:—Eastern belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair; slightly cooler.

(2) Market steady early on strength of Egyptian market; eased on some hedge selling and on disappointing New York Market. Fair trade fixing call sales. Greenville in South Carolina report further rains over the week-end. American cross rate 4.46 1/4.

Liverpool Sept. 22

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool —

October	12.66	—.10
January	12.49	—.12
March	12.57	—.12
May	12.60	—.12

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Total Dry's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales
Mid. American Spot —Universal standard 13.56 good inquiry
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 25.10
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	22.50
January	23.00
March	22.28

New York Noon Call

October	22.44
January	21.92
March	22.20

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	21.50
January	21.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Future Delivery Prices.—

October	12.71	—.5
January	12.57	—.1
March	12.66	plus .3
May	12.68	—.2
Egyptians—		
November	19.20	
January	18.20	
March	17.95	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

M G Bengal,—	
Good	10.00
Fully Good	10.40
Fine	10.80
No 1 Oomra.—	
Good	10.20
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.20
M G Broach—	
Good	10.40
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.20
M G Scinde—	
Good	9.90
Fully Good	10.40
Fine	10.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

September	21.85 plus	.5
October	20.85	—.5
November	19.05 plus	.5
December	18.45 plus	.10
January	unchanged.	
February	17.89 plus	.2
March	17.75	—.2
April	17.70	—.3
May	17.63	—.5
June	17.57	—.7
July	17.48	—.12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool.—

September	13.08	—.. 9
October	12.66	—.10
November	12.50	—.13
December	12.45	—.13
January	12.49	—.12
February	12.52	—.11
March	12.57	—.12
April	12.58	—.12
May	12.60	—.12
June	12.54	—.14
July	12.51	—.14

Tone.—Quiet.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 22.

Futures at New York—

October	22.16	—.39
January	21.59	—.46
March	21.88	—.40
May		22.09

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, Sept. 22.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 16,000
Day's Exports to Continent 21,000
Futures at New York

October	22.16	—.39
January	21.59	—.36
March	21.88	—.17
May	22.09	—.19
Spot Cotton at New York	22.40	—.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.20	—.45

Futures at New Orleans

October	21.15	—.47
January	21.38	.47

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 3/4
Silver—Foreign mined 69 3/4.

WHEAT

London, Sept. 22.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 56/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 58
Tone:—Inactive
Australian Sept./Oct. sellers 59/3
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct buyers 58/9
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct nominal 57/9
Tone:—steady
Cargo, Australian paid for January shipment 59

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept, 23.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	50 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 0 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cownpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed White 85-15	84 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	15 12 0
Mowraseed	9 10 0	9 14 0
Barley	43 0 0	6 10 0
Castorseed	95 0 0	19 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 1 6	
Wheat, Sept.	7 9 0	
Linseed, May	13 13 6	
Linseed Sept.	13 11 0	
Groundnuts D-J	72 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	97 6 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D-J	16 6 0	
Cotton seed D-J	5 9 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishakh	72 6 0	

SEEDS

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed for Sept./Oct. shipment paid at £20½ There was poor trade.
Cottonseed Bombay was firm with few offers Closed Sept./Oct value at £11 1/8
Castorseed Bombay was firm and closed for Sept./Oct. shipment to Genoa 3 per cent paid at £30½

LINSEED

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct Done £22½
Linseed Tone—Slow of sale at easier prices.
Raw Linsed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct./Dec sellers 41/6
Raw Months Jan./April paid and sellers 40/6

London, Sept. 22.

Business was done to-day in Linsed Calcutta for Sept./Oct shipment at £22½ and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Sept./Oct shipment to Hull at £20½ and for Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull at £19 3/8. In Castorseed Bombay for Sept./Oct shipment to Genoa 3 per cent. at £30½. In Wheat, Cargo Australian for Jan. shipment at 59 and in Wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Oct./Nov shipment at 58/9
Linseed, Cottonseed and Linseed Oil—quiet.

BRASS.

Bombay, September 23.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 23.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		59	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		58	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66	0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		67	8	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4		67	0	0

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 24 1/4

RUBBER

London, Sept. 22.

Para Up River Fine Spot Oct./Nov firmer 14½
Plantation First Latex Crepe spot Sept. firmer 14 5/8 with moderate business

RAPESEED

London, Sept. 22.

Ferozepore Real Bold. Sept./Oct sellers £22 5/8
Toria Sept./Oct sellers £22 7/8
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers £22 7/8
Tone: Firm.

METALS

London, Sept. 22.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 nominal
Carrugated Sheets £18 3/4
Tin Block £229

BARLEY

London, Sept 22

Barley, Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 44/9

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 22.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/5
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/5

SUGAR.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

The market to-day opened around yesterday's prevailing levels and has practically remained unchanged in Spot Prices with good Purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance incluing local requirements amount to 6900 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Our Forward Market shows a slightly steadier tendency, evidencing a rise of about a pence in Java Forward Positions, other positions remaining unaltered

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 22/1½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 22/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 22/- per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment Sept-Oct. Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

U. S. BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, has now established its main Indian office in Bombay at Rooms 5 and 6, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, retaining the Calcutta office as a branch. The office desires to extend every facility possible, both here and through the Bureau, Washington, to directly or indirectly promote foreign trade relations between India and America mutually advantageous.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

RENT ACT AND TRUST PROPERTIES

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday at 4 p.m., Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

RENT ACT AND TRUST PROPERTIES.

Consideration was given to a report of the Land Committee on Mr. Brander's note submitted to the Board. Mr. Brander in his note asked the Board to apply to the Government for exemption from the Rent Act in respect of all properties of the Board.

In the course of their letter the Land Committee:—

"The Board's properties fall mainly into two classes viz: those which have been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and those which have been erected by them for housing the poorer and working classes.

The Board have already obtained exemption from the provisions of Section 9 of the Principal Act and from Section 17 of the Subsidiary Act, so far as these acts apply to acquired buildings and they have applied for similar exemption in respect of buildings erected by them.

The Land Manager was in favour of applying to Government for total exemption from both acts in respect of all the Board's properties but the acts so far as they related to business properties are no longer in force and he has modified his views and will now be content if the partial exemption already granted in respect of acquired properties be extended to those erected by the Board.

ARREARS OF RENT.

Attention has been directed to the increase in arrears of rent during the last few years but we find that this increase is more apparent than real, the reason being that an insufficient amount has been written off as irrecoverable. From the Statement attached hereto it will be seen that during the three years ending the 30th September, 1923, the total amount written off was only Rs. 15,069 out of a total "demand" (which included arrears) of over Rs. 77 lakhs.

On the 30th September, 1923, the total arrears of rent amounted to Rs. 6,38,095-11-7; of this amount Rs. 2,66,310-9-1 was recovered by the 31st January 1924, and a sum of Rs. 38,469 represented rents of properties in the occupation of the Engineer's Department which is being adjusted. Of the balance of Rs. 3,33,316, a sum of Rs. 2,09,103 had been in arrear for one year or less, Rs. 83,705 for between one and two years and Rs. 40,508 for two years or more.

We recommend that all arrears, amounting to Rs. 40,508, up to the 30th September 1921 plus those in respect of buildings demolished since that date and which amount to Rs. 56,492 be written off. If this proposal be adopted the arrears due on the 30th September 1923, and not recovered by the 31st January, 1924 will be reduced to Rs. 2,36,316.

We have already observed that the Board have applied to Government for partial exemption from the acts in respect of buildings erected by them.

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTIONS.

In this connection a letter has been received from Government in which Government enquire whether in spite of the special promise held out to the Trust that orders and certificates will be issued by the Collector for one or more rooms the Trustees still desire that their chawls and semi permanent sheds should be exempted from the provisions of the rent acts and if so whether the Trustees have any objection to the exemption being granted subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the rents recovered by the Trustees are fixed on a fair and reasonable basis.
(2) That the position of the Trust as a responsible public body precludes profiteering
(3) That the exemption asked for being confined to the operation of certain Sections of the Rent Acts leaves it open to one or more tenants to approach the Rent Controller to standardise the rents, especially in cases where the Trust has leased the premises to a rent farmer for the collection of rents and where such rent farmer endeavours to profiteer.

We recommend that conditions (1) and (2) be accepted and that as regards No. 3, Government be informed that while the Board accept it they desire to point out that they consider it unnecessary in view of the fact that they have never farmed out any of the chawls or semi permanent sheds erected by them.

The Board approved of the Land Committee's suggestions.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	per lb	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	..No 6 1/2	0 12 9
Light-house	..No 6 1/2	0 12 6
Japan	..Nos 40—1	1 8 0
„	..No. 42—2	1 11 6
„	..No 20	1 2 0
„	..No 32	1 6 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 22nd Sept. 1924.

Cotton	773 Bales.
Wheat	4156 Cwts.
Linseed	8018 „
Rapeseed etc	6274 „
Gingellyseed	4636 „
Poppyseed	611 „
Groundnuts	2872 „
Castorseed	1236 „
Rice	2236 „
Myrabollams	Nil „
Cottonseed	6696 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1389 „
Juwar	410 „
Masur	48 „
Barley	590 „
Bajri	1090 „
Coal	564 Tons

SHARES

London, Sept. 22.

Chartered Bank of India, A and China £19 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £130
National Bank of India, Ltd. £12 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 3/16
P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

A Havas Agency message says: Journal des Debats alluding to Asia's increasing importance says that it is essential that China must remain in the League of Nations.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Tournament—Dragoons vs. R. A, or Middlesex Regt.
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Rovers Tournament—North Staffs vs. Royal Scots.
Bombay Ladies' meeting re: Hindu-Muslim unity, Marwadi Vidyalaya.
FRIDAY, Sept. 26.
The S.S. "China" with English Mails of September 11 due at 5 a.m.
SATURDAY, Sept. 27.
The S.S. "Macedonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Rovers Tournament—(Semi-Final) Winners of West Kents and Durhams vs. Winners of Dragoon vs. Middlesex.
MONDAY, Sept. 29.
In aid of the South India Flood Relief Fund: "The Brandad Woman"a Norma Talmader film. West-End Cinema, 7 and 8-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 34m
Sept 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 33m
Sept. 27 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 6h 32m
Sept. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 28m. Sunset 6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 30m.
Sept. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 29m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Owing to the late arrival at Marseilles of the mail train with mails from London of 18th instant, the S.S. "Malwa" did not leave Marseilles until 7 p.m. on Saturday (20th instant).

The Clan Line S.S. "Macbride" left Liverpool on the evening of the 20th instant.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The proposed meeting announced to be held on Sunday, the 28th instant has been cancelled owing to the announcement of Maulana Mahmed Ali, President, Indian National Congress that All-India prayers be offered on 24th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd September, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 23rd September, 1924.—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 116
Total mortality this day last year 106.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The adjourned general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday the 24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON COLLEGE PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Wilson College Parsi Association will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College Hall.

"HELP KOHAT REFUGEES."

The Secretary of the Kohat H. R. Committee writes:—Parcels and remittance should be sent to the President, Kohat Hindu Relief Committee, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi Cantt.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Young Men's Educational Society will be held at Dr. M. B. Velkar's residence, Atmaram Building, 400, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday, the 5th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the general situation of the Society. Every member of the Society is earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be "At Home" on Thursday, the 25th instant at 5 p.m. in the Town Hall, Mrs. R. Faridoonji will speak on the "International Council of Women." Members and their friends are cordially invited. A collection will be made for the Flood Relief Fund.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In honour of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi the Council of W. M. M. T. C. C. has arranged the following programme on 25th September, 1924 Bhadrapad Vad 12th (Rantia 12th):—(1) Sale of Khaddar at 25 per cent reduction for the whole day in the Dalmia Building compound. (2) Spinning prize competition, between 5 and 6 p.m.: (3) Public meeting and 'Kirtan' from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Prof. Lalitji will entertain the assembly with 'Kirtans.'

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

The nominationsn are invited for one seat on the All-India Congress Committee in place of Sjt. S. V. Puntambeker resigned and will be received in the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, up to 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 27th instant.

The nomination papers can be had at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee between 12 noon and 6 p.m. (S.T.) on week days.

SECRETARIES' MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Secretaries of the District and Taluka Congress Committees and of District and Taluka Khadi Sub-Committees will be held at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort, immediately after the close of the General meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-day (Wednesday).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Those Sahayaks of the Hindustani Seva Dal and other persons willing to do active Charkha propaganda during the next 30 days by giving an hour or two regularly every day to Charkha work are requested to meet at the Bombay Provincial Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) the 25th inst.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the following, to-day (Wednesday) the 24th inst., in the Town Hall, Bombay:—

(1) Messrs. J. B. Advani and Co., at 11 a.m.
(2) Ravi Udava and Vijaya Litho Works and other Litho Works at 3 p.m.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at Mr. Coma's Office, Cowasjee Patel Street, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th of September. Mr. Jno Godinho will read a paper on the Missionary stamps of Uganda with display.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

D. L. I. WIN IN EXTRA TIME.

D. L. I. ..... 2 GOALS
(Anderton 1, Rymell 1.)
WEST KENTS ..... NIL.

With four of their regular players on the sick-list the cupholders had an uphill task against the West in the third round of the tournament on Tuesday. The absence of Southern, Healy, Dixon and Robinson made a vast difference in the D. L. I. teams and nearly upset the calculations of football prophets. The West Kents monopolised play in the initial period but the Durhams recovered wonderfully in the second period when they were more than unlucky in not scoring. Shots grazed past the goal time and again Anderton missed by inches every time he shot and full time play brought no score. The Durhams score a goal in each half of the extra period.

The Durhams who defended the Bandstand end, had to resort to defensive play from the very start and the West Kents forwards were aggressive but very feeble. Dulkin and Marchant kept the attackers at bay, clearing long shots with tall kick and the D. L. I. half line was very successful in intercepting the shot passes of the Kent quintette. The Durham broke away now and again but they hardly ever got a fair opening and when they had the slightest chance they shot wide of their mark.

The Durhams turned table in the latter period. Soon after resumption Anderton fed Elliot with a good shot. Rymell was off with the ball in the next minutes and if the Kent custodian had not fallen between and the ball that came from Rymell a goal would have been scored.

Anderton who had the privilege of shooting more than the others was extremely unlucky. Every one of his shots either missed the goal by inches or hit one of the posts. An individual effort by Bradley resulted in Anderton getting the ball again. Brown who led the Durhams attack next worked his way on with clever dodges off Rymell's pass but his lose shot was a bit wide.

A free neat the Kents goal was an excellent opportunity for the D. L. I. Unluckily Andy however hit at the cross bar. The West Kents were not pleased with run of the game in this period and could hardly keep the D. L. I. forwards away. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the D. L. I. there was no score at full time.

From the kick off in the first extra period Anderton ran down and tested Elliot with a hot shot, which was saved at the cost of a useless corner. In the next minute Anderton evaded the Kent back with clever footwork and a right drive sent the ball straight into the net.

The West Kents were at sea in the latter half of the extra time and could hardly make a concerted effort. The speed and dash of the Durhams left them guessing. Their goalie cleared a dangerous flag kick but Rymell ran up and netted the ball.

Teams were:—

D. L. I.:—Elliot, Dulkin and Marchant; Parker, Weatherall and Robson; Rymell, Palmer, Brown, Anderton and Brooks.

West Kents:—Elliot Haywood and Tast; Banwell, Brown and Poser; Bettinson, Cooper, Lumley, Bullions, and Tite.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

FIXTURES.

Wed. 24th—Dragoons vs. Middlesex.
Thurs. 25th.—Semi-final, North Staffs vs. Royal Scots.
Friday, 26th.—To be arranged, Charity Match.
Sat. 27th.—(Semi-final) Winners of West Kents and Durhams vs. Winners of Dragoons and Middlesex.
Kick-off 5-15 p.m. except semi-final, which will commence at 5-30 p.m.
Wd. Oct. 1st.—Final.

INCREASED LAND REVENUE

PETLAD CULTIVATORS REFUSE PAYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJERAT, Sept. 21.

A delicate situation has arisen in Petland in consequence of the attitude of a section of the cultivators who refuse to pay an increased Land Revenue levied in accordance with the Revision Settlement arrived at after mature deliberation by the Baroda State. A manifesto has just been issued by the Vice-President of the Petlad Satyagraha Samiti animadverting against the rigorous collections by the Wahiwatdar of Petlad and appealing to the Khatedars to stick to their guns regardless of the consequences.

The situation is one of grave peril.

PETLAD SATYAGRAHA.

A bulletin issued from the Satyagraha comp at Petlad states:—

News of the latest Government orders reached Dharmaj, where the last Satyagraha Conference was held on the evening of the 17th. The people, however, remained steadfast in the Satyagraha pledge. Next morning the village leaders gathered together at the local office. The people were warned to take all necessary precautions, to evade Government officers as soon as the drum was beaten and the bugle blown at the headquarters. The people of Vatan, Aradi Vishnoli, Bhalel, Kanitha Sunaradi, Dantali, Kania and Murakni have also resolved to adhere to their pledge of non-payment of the additional revenue.

MUSSALMANS' RESOLVE.

The Mussalmans of Petlad assembled in a meeting in the Juma Masjid resolved not to purchase any goods of the Satyagrahi peasants that may be auctioned by Government.

The villagers have also been specially warned not to believe in rumours about the payment of taxes by other villages.

COLABA-KALKA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

Due to breaches on the main line, the Through Kalka carriage leaving Colaba on the Peshawar Mail at 16-30, is still transferred to the Mail train at Delhi leaving Delhi at 0.54 and arriving Kalka at 7.35.

COLABA-BARODA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

For the same reason the Through Carriage is attached to the Up Kathiawar Express at Baroda instead of the Up Delhi Express for Bombay.

The Anchor Line S. S. "Massilia" arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the 20th instant.—(A. P.)

The Committee of the Central Legislature on the flow of foreign capital into India held its first sitting on Tuesday.—(A. P.)

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler held a Durbar at Government House, Ranchi on Monday.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING SECOND DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

GREEN MALT	1
HUSKY	2
SCANDALOUS	3

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

UNRULY	1
KRISHNAKUMARI	2
HUON RIVER	3

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

MY REALM	1
HAPPY TIMES	2
REDCOT	3

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

BARONET	1
JOHUR	2
SHUMS	3

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

RABALTO	1
SAUCE	2
STEEL BLUE	3

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

CANTERBURY LAMB	1
GREENFINCH	2
SWITHIN	3

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

CINTRA	1
GOLDGAINER	2
SURYAKUMARI	3

THE RIPON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DOLLARINA	1
PIN MONEY	2
ISLAND LORD	3

THE RIPON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SOME SCRIBE	1
ARROWY	2
MARTENORA	3

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

CESSATION	1
GOSUB	2
RARITY	3

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Sheffield United 1, West Ham United 1.
Tottenham Hotspur 0, West Bromwich 1
SECOND DIVISION.
Stoke 1, Chelsea 0.
THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.
Luton Town 2 Northampton 0
SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
Morton 1, Aberdeen 0.

—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The following is the result of a match in the Rugby Union played to-day:—
Coventry 11, Plymouth 6.

—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA BANWARI LALL CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, LUCKNOW.

The Hon. Minister of Education, U. P. Government has very kindly consented to give away the prizes on the Final Match Day. The tournament begins from the 27th October 1924, and the entry closes on the 16th October, 1924. Hockey Teams desirous to compete in the tournament are directed to apply to the manager of the tournament for admission Rules and etc., enclosing one anna stamp for postage.

Full particulars can be had from the Manager. All-India Banwari Lall Cup Hockey Tournament, Lucknow.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The following programme of Indian music provided by the students of the Parsee Music Institute, Princess Street, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, today, (Wednesday, September 24th) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V., Wave length 387 metres:—

1. Bagesri—Japtal: "Binati Sune Mari" By Miss Master.
2. Bhairavi—Lavni: "Koram Tari Kala Nyari," by Miss Mullan.
3. Jintoti—Kehrvo: "Mari Kon Ki Bat Nikari Haj" by Miss Karanjia.
4. Violin Orchestra: Rag Kalyan—trital: Laj Sharan Rakh Le.
5. Sarang Lavni: "Prem Nagarki Raha Kathan Hai" by Miss Master.
6. Darbari Kehrvo: "Jal Talme-Toho" by Miss Subedar.
7. Bhairavi—Kavali: "Jara Samjo eh Doonis Ko" by Miss Irani.
8. Pahadi Tri Tal. "Bhalsikar Chalo Jagme" by Miss Rao.
9. News Bulletin.
10. National Anthem sung by the artistes.

MR. CHURCHILL.

TO CONTEST AS CONSERVATIVE FOR EPPING DIVISION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Churchill has been officially accepted as a prospective conservative candidate for the Epping division, Essex. Although adopted by the Unionist Association he will retain his previous label of Constitutionalist and anti-Socialist.—Reuter.

SIR BASIL ZAHAROFFS' MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Greek millionaire, Sir Basil Zaharoff, has married the Duchess de Lavilla Franca.—Reuter.

ARBITRATION AND DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

PROVISIONAL TEXT PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—The provisional text of the arbitration and disarmament protocol, which is subject to modification is published. It generally follows the lines cabled on September 16th. Article one amends Article 12 of the League Covenant. It forbids a member of the League to engage in warfare with another member, except in case of resistance to the acts of aggression or when acting with the consent of the League. Article 5 defines aggressor as a country refusing to submit the dispute to a pacific settlement or conform to the judicial ruling, arbitral award or unanimous decision of the Council.—Reuter.

HAGUE COURT AS ARBITRATOR.

The Hague Court will be the arbitrator when the International Law is evolved while upon the Council devolves the responsibility of deciding whether an act of war is illegally committed and of applying appropriate sanctions. Another article, which is not numbered, authorises an invitation to a non-member nation to submit to the provisions of the protocol when it is engaged in dispute with a signatory of the protocol.

The question of economic and financial sanctions to be inflicted on a wrongdoer shall, under Article 7, be decided by economic and financial organisations of the League. Article 8 requires the signatories to give the Council in advance an undertaking regarding the extent of military naval and air forces that they will be able to bring into action immediately, in order to enforce provisions of the protocol while the signatories may provide the whole or any part of their military naval and air forces to assist the victim of aggression. All costs of operations shall be imposed on the aggressor.

DISARMAMENT.

Unless the majority of the permanent members of the Council of Ten and other members ratify the protocol by May 1st, 1925, invitations to the Disarmament Conference shall be cancelled. The protocol does not take effect until the Disarmament Scheme is adopted. In the meantime, the Council will draft a programme of Disarmament, which will be communicated to the Powers at least two months before the Conference meets. The protocol will also lapse if the scheme of Disarmament Conference is not carried out within the period to be fixed by the Conference. while any member of the Conference not conforming to the Disarmament Scheme within time will be excluded from the benefits of the protocol.

The appendix stipulates that differences with regard to the interpretation of the protocol shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice.—Reuter.

GUARDING LIBERTY OF BRITISH FLEET.

IMPORTANT BRITISH RESERVATION

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The draft of the Arbitration protocol was discussed in the Arbitration Committee last evening when Mr. Arthur Henderson made important reservations as regards the use of the British fleet which he declared must retain the entire liberty of action.

Mr. Henderson said that the British Government was of opinion that it was inconceivable that the British Empire would make was against the Covenant or against the Protocol and therefore it only envisaged the case in which the British Government would be engaged in warlike operations on behalf of the Covenant and with the approval of the League. The British Government felt sure that in such a case it would be necessary and desirable in general interests as well as Britain's interest in particular that the British fleet should be able to operate with freedom that would be required to secure a rapid success of the termination of sanctions. Mr. Henderson, therefore, proposed the reservation that disputes arising out of warlike operations undertaken by the British Empire in support of the League should not be referred to the Permanent Court for settlement. The reservation did not appear to limit in any way the value of what the League was doing. Nobody desired the Permanent Court to become a body controlling military operations. He, therefore, believed in safeguarding the liberty of the British fleet which above all must be safeguarded. They were not acting contrary to the general interests of the nations of the world.

DESTRUCTION OF WAR—THE GOAL.

M. Benes submitted the report on discussions in the sub-committee and declared that the Protocol did not overstep the frame of the Covenant in the matter. The signatories to the Protocol undertook notring new in this respect though their obligations would become more precise and more efficacious. The agreement reached in the sub-committee had resulted in the elaboration of the system leading to the goal viz. destruction of war. Their responsibility was grave but despite difficulties he hoped that discussions in the Third Committee and afterwards in the Assembly and finally the acts of the Governments when they came to the question of signatures would not cause disappointment to millions of human beings who were looking up to Geneva with one and only one word "Peace" on their lips.

The discussion was then adjourned.—Reuter.

"NO MILITARY BURDENS ON THE LEAGUE."

MR. HENDERSON'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—Mr. Henderson's Precise statement has dispelled misgivings as regards use of the British Fleet. A further point in Mr. Henderson's statement deserves special mention Referring to the part the Council of the League may be called upon to play in the matter of sanctions. Mr. Henderson declared that there was no idea and never had been any idea of placing troops or ships at the disposal of the Council to use as it thought fit. There was no intention whatever of converting the Council into a Council of war and imposing on it the burden of conducting military campaigns or naval operations.—Reuter.

CONFIDENT OF DISSIPATING CLOUDS.

ZAGHLUL PASHA DEPARTS FOR LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—Zaghlul Pasha departed for London to negotiate with Mr. MacDonald regarding the outstanding Anglo-Egyptian questions. Interviewed by Reuter before departing, Zaghlul Pasha said that he hoped to dissipate the clouds with which the political situation was enshrouded.—Reuter.

SAID "LAST WORD ON SUDAN."

A DIE-HARD COMMENT ON ZAGLUL PASHA'S VISIT.

LONDON, Sept 23.

Commenting on the forthcoming conversations between Zaghlul Pasha and Mr. MacDonald, "the Morning Post" says that two of the thorniest issues concern imperial communications and the Sudan. The paper declares that if British naval rights are threatened in the Mediterranean, the first country to suffer will be Egypt whose people must remember that one power can grant independence, but another can take it away. The interests of England and Egypt in this matter are identical. It would be as foolish for Zaghlul Pasha, to quarrel over the British Government's determination to safeguard the sea routes as it would be for General Herlzog or President Cosgrave to do so. Mr. Macdonald has said the last word on the subject of the Sudan.

"The Times" says that the fundamental principles of British policy in Egypt—a young and weak State on the direct highway to India, Australia and the Far East—are immutable. The sooner Egyptians of all schools take this truth to heart the better it will be for Egypt.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S RELIGIONS.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A large gathering attended the Imperial Institute Conference of Living Religions within the Empire, the primary object of which is to familiarise the British people with the relatively little known religions and their co-citizens. Sir Edward Denison Ross presided.

Sir Francis Younghusband, the principal lecturer of the first day, expressed the opinion that notwithstanding the fierceness of religious dissensions during the past, the ultimate basis of the British Empire must be religion which, used in the right way, might work for good, not dreamt of.

Sir E. D. Ross said that the King had replied to their telegram thanking the Conference for their kind message of loyal greetings.

Sir F. Younghusband said that the neutrality and impartiality of the British Government towards many creeds of the Empire did not mean indifference to religion as such. Religion was much more in the minds of the British people than was evident to a casual visitor of Great Britain. He declared that unless the component nations of the Empire could feel about each other that they were convinced of the reality of a spiritual world and the supreme value of spiritual things they would be unable to pull together in the rough tumble of the world.

Later, Professor Rapson presided, when Pandit Shyamshanker gave the Conference a detailed account of orthodox Hinduism, incidentally praising the religious tolerance of the British Government.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Regarding Mr. Asquith's letter, there are hopes in Government circles that the Liberals will tacitly support the existing text of the Anglo-Russian Treaty while seeking to amend unacceptable provisions. No representative Liberals, interviewed to-day, believed that the situation would result in an immediate general election. The Liberals hope that Government will revise or elaborate its plan of the Russian settlement before the issue reaches a crucial stage in the House of Commons. It is suggested that Government should resume the Anglo-Soviet negotiations as a solution of the impasse.—Reuter.

GULBARGA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PARTIES DESIRE AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 23.

The Riots Enquiry Commission did not proceed with the enquiry to-day but devoted its time to consider several petitions put in by both the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The Hindus, it is said, aver that the enquiry at it is now proceeding is leading to trouble and estrangement, and ask for a more satisfactory method, whilst the Mahomedans express desire for an amicable settlement.

The Director of Public Health Behar and Orissa, reports that the cholera epidemic has diminished rapidly and the total deaths for the week ending September 13th were less than one thousand.

FOR ISLAMIC UNITY

PROPOSALS TO IBN SAUD

SHERIFF HUSSEIN'S STATEMENT.

We have received for publication the following cable from Cairo dated 22nd instant, from Syed Abdel Malek-el-Khatib, Agent of Sheriff Hussein.—

Having seen in the newspapers the copy of a letter from the Society of the Islamic Caliphate in Bombay to the Sultan of Nejd I made reference to his Hashimite Majesty about the letter which it is said was sent to him by this Society. His Majesty wired emphasising that he had not received the said letter at all and has emphatically repeated the statements previously given in his official proclamations to the effect that he does not attach any importance to the presidency being given to a Syrian, Mesopotamian, Nedgian or Yemeny. His sole interest lies in unity and its bonds as well as his declarations to the delegate of Ibn-el-Saud whom he met along with a representative of Great Britain during the pilgrimage of 1339 A. H. with a view to agreement that His Majesty's relations with H. H. Ibn-el-Saud should correspond with those of his ancestors and theirs before the war.

Another alternative was that His Majesty would declare in the holy mosque at Mecca his resignation from the Presidency so that it might not be said that he created disagreement. His Highness' delegate refused either alternative. Furthermore His Majesty has declared to the delegate of H. H. Ibn-el-Saud in the conference that he cares for nothing but the heartfelt union of Arab Chiefs as before. His Majesty adheres to that sentiment unto the present moment in loyalty to Islamic principles and the citizens of Islam. This is contradictory to the views of those who speak without responsibility and at the same time partial and interested *ma rahbuka bighafilin amma yamaloun*. His Majesty has replied confirming all these statements and I thought proper to publish them for the information of the Indian public opinion.

WAR IN CHINA.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Peking.—The situation has been characterised by extensive preparations on both sides, including naval participation, rather than severe actual fighting. Yenhsishan, Governor of Shansi, has offered to provide two mixed brigades and a million rounds of ammunition against Changtsolin. The offer will powerfully affect public opinion since Yenhsishan has earned the title of a model Governor on account of his wise and benevolent administration and his refusal to participate in numerous wars during the past thirteen years.—Reuter.

THE "TSAR" STUNT AGAIN!

GRAND DUKE CYRIL'S LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Berlin.—The Grand Duke Cyril in a manifesto to the Russian people assumes the vacant Throne of Russia with the title of Tsar

The "Coburger Tageblatt" learns that the Grand Duke does not intend officially to inform the Foreign Powers of his assumption at present but will continue to reside in Germany.—Reuter.

TRANS-OCEANIC CABLING.

A GERMAN SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Berlin:—Professor Wagner, President of the Berlin Telegraphic Technical Institute, claims to have discovered a method of trans-oceanic cabling by which thousand letters a minute may be transmitted compared with the present maximum of two hundred. It is intended to construct cables between Germany and the United States on Wagner's system.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS DUTIES NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

It has been decided that with effect from 1st October 1924 customs duties will be charged in case of all payment issues of imported and factory manufacture ordinance stores. Customs duty will also be charged from the same date in case of imported clothing stores and garments made up of imported materials issued to army officers, civil departments and others. The percentages to be added on account of the customs duty in case of ordinance stores and amounts chargeable in case of clothing stores will be notified later.

GERMANY TO ENTER LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept 23.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that Germany will shortly endeavour to enter the League of Nations on the footing of a Big Power.—Reuter.

THE WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The closing date of the Wembly Exhibition has been fixed for November 1st. The question of reopening next year is still open.—Reuter.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. O.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1924.

ON FIFTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

To-day is the fifty-sixth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. But it is not a day of national rejoicings for in the public mind the fact that it is the eighth day of the Mahatma's fast overshadows everything else. To the learned-ignorant for whom politics is an unreasoning warfare of clashing wills or to the cynic for whom politics is an art of manoeuvring for personal aggrandisement, it seems strange that the simple act of refusal of food by a national leader should generate such widespread and intense feelings among all sections of the Indian nation. Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast has had more immediate and profound effects on the mass-mind than a Cabinet crisis in a parliamentary democracy and its gravity reminds one almost of a solemn declaration of war. For it has a natural appeal in a country where asceticism has not yet lost its irresistible fascination. The unsophisticated among us flock to revere one who has willingly embraced poverty and renounced the pleasures and goods of the world and whose purity of conduct and moral energy are the envy of his fellow-men. Are they often superstitious and duped by religious masquerades? Surely they are not any more away from the light than those who gamble at race-courses seek sensations in divorce cases and filthy newspaper stories, reserve their admiration for Jackie Coogans and burn incense at the altar of plutocracy. In the purely emotional admiration which vast masses of men feel to-day for the unique act of self-sacrifice which the Mahatma has performed, there is a good and strong side—the recognition of a great personality, the appreciation of a supremely moral deed, the feeling of humility in face of such unprecedented courage. They bow to character, not to the shallowness of wealth.

But though it is true that India has been very deeply moved by the decision of the Mahatma to deny himself even the meagre amenities of life that he allowed himself it would be doing him injustice and the nation a disservice if the action were viewed merely as a first-rate sensation or a moral "gesture." Its dramatic value, indeed, in making the nation realise vividly the fundamental importance and need of social unity cannot be exaggerated. Here was a bewildered public that read of the occurrences of communal wrangles day after day—Delhi, Gulbarga, Kohat, Lucknow and a number of others following, one after another, in quick and unfailing succession. It read the news with sorrow, dismay and even a feeling of despair and helplessness like the one produced by the heart-rending tales of the distress of floods. At the same time we heard of fresh assaults against the bureaucratic ramparts, rising hopes of a united demand for national autonomy, a constant reiteration of the importance of inter-communal concord and even some endeavours towards its attainment. Nevertheless, the riots with all their consequent embitterment and distrust persisted. It seemed as though national politics had ceased to be vital or even interesting, as though the national struggle for emancipation was to be finally scotched by inter-communal discord. The Congress seemed powerless to control the rising surge of communalism and not the least because its leaders, we are sorry to say, never made any consistent or vigorous efforts to stem it. All this was simply unbearable to the soul of a man who has risen with all his moral strength against every attempt at the degradation of human conscience, whether it be due to the unjust violence of a governing system or the irrational and anti-social zeal of communal champions. As the Mahatma *could not bear* the denial of a moral purpose such as was involved in the virtual condonation of Dyerism, he *cannot now bear* the denial of a sense of national and human brotherhood, the negation of the spirit of fraternity and love such as is implied in inter-communal wrangles and riots. But his heroic act of self-abnegation for the cause of social unity would be in vain—whether he survives this terrible ordeal or not—unless the Indian nation imbibes the true significance of the Mahatma's prayer and penance. The conviction of the need of mutual trust and understanding and tolerance should become implanted in the national consciousness no less than in the daily practice of all men and women. In this only can the Mahatma have the spiritual reward that he needs even at the risk of losing his physical body, in this only can the nation offer the inadequate and feeble response to the tremendous moral service that manifests itself in such a noble deed.

The nation to-day has one anxiety and one hope—the anxiety for the coming days of self-inflicted suffering on the part of one who, always frail in body, is extremely weak in physique at present; the hope that either such satisfactory assurance will be forthcoming as to persuade the Mahatma to break his fast or that the nightmare of two more weeks will pass away—how long they seem now!—without any detrimental effects on the Mahatma's health. Maulana Mahomed Ali, the President of the Congress, has appealed to everyone to make to-day "a humble supplication" that the Mahatma may be spared—not, we may add, merely by the safe passage of these critical days but by a sincere and intelligent search for a real solution of communal differences and a harmonisation of various interests. Sincerely as we deplore the decision of the Mahatma, much as we would wish to see the fast ended as soon as possible, we feel there is no one morally competent to judge that action. At last there has come a man who, as Emerson wished, had sufficient faith in the power of rectitude and a sufficient belief in the unity of things, to inspire him with the broad design of renovating society on the principle of right and love. And the instrument of this new reformer is a purification of the springs of conduct, a moral cleansing of the self rather than an erection of artificial restraints and mechanical readjustments. Aptly does the appeal of the leaders describe him as a symbol of national unity; for though the religions that flourish in India have various dialects and complexions, the Mahatma speaks the true voice of them all—the voice of human love, of mercy, of patient justice. If such a one is permitted to be a martyr to communal rancour and fray, the glory will be his, but the humiliation ours.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

We commend the appeal issued by the Bombay Vigilance Association, published elsewhere, to urgent public attention. It was but the other day that the shocking information was published by the parallel Calcutta association that there were about 4,000 girls between the ages of 9 and 13 in the brothels of that city. And this in spite of our old sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code which penalise all traffic in girls under the age of 16. The new Morality Bill recently passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly seeks to approximate the law to the resolution of the International Convention by raising the age of intended victims to 18. In our province the Prostitution Act "aims at punishing those who make it their business to procure women and girls for purposes of prostitution and those who make it their business to make a living out of the earnings of women who are their victims." The Bombay Council will also shortly consider the Children's Bill which, among other things, seeks to remove all girls under the age of 16 from the houses of vice. But what are the these laws worth if they cannot be fully enforced? We may depend upon it that the best Police organisation will not be able fully to discharge all its legal duties in the matter. Besides, any excessive zeal the Police may display will certainly be deprecated. It is, therefore, public opinion and unofficial effort that alone can succeed in even appreciably reducing the ghastly evil which is at once an insult to womanhood and a shame to civilization. And even supposing that the Police succeed in rescuing a small number of these unfortunate girls from the worst kind of slavery known to mankind the question remains: how and where are they to be housed? Fortunately, this is just the question the Association proposes to tackle first. It desires to open a Refuge near the affected localities for housing the youthful victims and to engage some competent matrons who are specially trained in the work of weaning and reforming them. For this work the Committee has asked for the small sum of Rs. 10,000 which Bombay can easily subscribe. We wish success to the Association and trust that it will receive the cordial co-operation of the public in the work of social purity it has undertaken none to soon.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"Every religion is good, every religion is true—to him who in his due caution and conscience believes it. There is but one bad religion, that of a man who professes a faith which he does not believe; but the good religion may be, and often is, corrupted by the wretched and wicked prejudices which admit a difference of opinion as a cause of hatred."

—DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Egypt and England.

While we welcome Zaglul Pasha's forthcoming visit to London to discuss the terms of Anglo-Egyptian peace with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, we should guard ourselves against desiring peace at any cost. And our anxiety on this score is considerably heightened by the comments of the reactionary section of the English Press in this connection. We have no hesitation in challenging the "Morning Post" on both the terms—British control of the Suez canal and separation of the Sudan—which it considers absolutely indispensable for any settlement with Egypt. The paper waxes eloquent over the security of the Mediterranean and the passage to the East which are as necessary for the peace of Egypt as for the glory of Empire. Now nobody would want the last British man-of-war to clear off from the Suez waters the very next minute after the Egyptian pact is signed. Perhaps Egypt will need the assistance of British Navy—we hope in an ever-decreasing degree—for some years still to guard the gates of the East. But is that any reason why Britain should occupy an inch of Egyptian soil or station any armies on it except in every case with the special permission of the new regime? If Egypt is to enjoy real self-government she must be the undisputed mistress of the whole of her territories, and English soldiers cannot be allowed to camp at any number of places from Alexandra to Cairo on any pretence whatever. As for the Sudan recent events should have opened the eyes of all as to the organic relation in which it stands to Egypt. The people of both the provinces are connected by the most intimate ties of blood and race, and religion, and it is as futile to attempt to separate them as to segregate the members of one family. Besides practical considerations would also make an overwhelming case for the union of the two countries under an arrangement that will be fully in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Sudan. The very existence of Egypt depends on the Nile which must always remain at the mercy of the Sudan—and virtually of Britain itself if it continues to lord it over that unfortunate country. So both these terms cannot do. If Britain's adherence to them were really immutable so also should be Egypt's opposition to them. We hope, however, that Zaghlul Pasha will be able to persuade Mr. Macdonald as to the justice of his case on both these points and that the shrewd sagacity and the lofty patriotism that have made him virtually the uncrowned King of Egypt will enable him at this critical hour to pilot the ship of his State safely into the haven of peace and liberty.

Situation in Kenya.

In the pre-occupation with affairs at home, the cause of our countrymen in East Africa has been neglected by the Congress and other public bodies. It is not surprising, therefore, that our countrymen there are losing heart. The Colonies Committee has returned to India with the disappointing result that was expected—a result that is embodied in Mr. Thomas's recent statement which clearly shows that India has as little chance of getting justice from the Labour Government as she had from its predecessor. But this statement notwithstanding, the inept Sir Narsinhma Sarma continues to jeopardise the interests of his countrymen in East Africa by nourishing the delusion that a miracle will be performed by "further representation" instead of adopting a bold and uncompromising attitude such as the representative of a self-governing Dominion like Canade or Australia would have adopted in like circumstances. How unfortunate has been the reaction of the invertebrate policy of the Government of India on the Indian struggle in East Africa is revealed by the resolution just passed by the Standing Committee of the East African Indian National Congress which runs as follows.—

"That in view of the heartless and coercive policy of the Imperial and Local Governments, and the helpless, indifferent and lukewarm attitude of the Indian Government, it is resolved that we accept under protest one seat in the executive and five seats in the Legislative Councils on a nominal basis, provided the same is approved by the majority of the centres."

Betrayal By Government of India.

From the courageous stand indicated by the campaign for non-payment of the Poll-Tax—a campaign which was vigorously stimulated by the visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—to the decision to co-operate with a Government which has consistently betrayed the interests of Indians by following a brutally frank policy of hostility, there is a great fall indeed! But who is to blame for the weakening of the moral fervour which the decision reveals? The Indian people as well as the Government of India. So far as the Indian people are concerned, while they could certainly have taken more active interest in the matter than they have done, the only way in which they can secure justice for their countrymen in East Africa as in other parts of the Empire is by becoming masters in their house. But so far as the Government of India are concerned, there is no excuse for the manner in which they have mishandled the question. As the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the East African Indian Congress in his circular letter to the representative bodies in East Africa says, "the Government of India whose solemn duty it was to back the Kenya Indians has proved helpless and indifferent and shamelessly advised the acceptance of the representation and the nomination order and to keep the question of common franchise open."

Guidance and Help from India.

The Secretary enumerates other considerations which, according to him, necessitate the acceptance of the resolution of the Standing Committee. First, that "the immigration question has been decided in favour of Indians"—a view which is hardly borne out by the statement of Mr. Thomas. Again, the Kenya Indians, it is urged, made tremendous sacrifices in fighting for the cause and had borne the brunt of the struggle entirely independently and the present economic crisis did not permit the continuation of the struggle. To continue the past policy of aloofness would do harm to the cause of the Indians themselves. Immediate participation, on the other hand would be productive of beneficial results in view of the fact that various anti-Indian legislative measures are under contemplation. Other considerations urged are that the Imperial and Local Governments in a hopelessly impotent manner surrendered to threats of force held out by the Whites; that the Labour Government which was expected to bring about an amelioration of conditions has proved powerless, and that finally now "there are no indications of the possibility of a renewal of the White Paper policy regarding the franchise or the Highlands in the near future." It is obvious that the Standing Committee has at once under-rated the reserves of moral strength of Indians in Kenya to resist injustice and taken too rosy a view of the present situation and future possibilities. It is not surprising, therefore, that at a public meeting held at Mombasa the Standing Committee's resolution was rejected. It remains to be seen what attitude other centres adopt. However that may be, the division of counsel among the Indians in Kenya is not calculated to strengthen their cause. At this critical juncture in their struggle they need more than ever, right guidance and moral support from India and we trust steps will immediately be taken to see that neither of these is denied to them.

Intellectual Co-operation.

The news that the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations has decided to accept the French Government's offer of funds and premises necessary for the establishment and working of an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will not come as surprise to those who know that last July the French Minister of Education and Fine Arts made such an offer in response to the Committee's appeal. It is undeniable that internationalism of the mind is the most potent and creative force in the modern world since knowledge, unlike the political principles of Western politicians, knows no geographical boundaries. But during the war those who were expected to be intellectually detached and sceptical threw themselves into the mad fury of destruction and nationalism with all the partisan blindness of a military caste and those who like M. Romain Rolland or Mr. Bertrand Russell refused to acquiesce in the blood-welter were relentlessly persecuted. Since the war it has been gradually realised that men's thoughts far outstrip their political institutions and that you can revere Goethe or Wagner even if you fight the German State. But it was felt that the intellectuals of all nations should develop some organisation of their own if they were to propagate their faith and gain strength as against the organisations that intensify national conflicts and rivalries. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was the institutional expression embodying this idea.

The Spirit and the Mechanism.

Intellectual Co-operation is important not only for scientific, literary, and artistic purposes but for the sake of international peace. Einstein recognised its value by attending the last meeting of the Committee at Geneva. The Committee has been dealing with such various subjects as exchange of publications and of professors and students, protection of scientific property, co-ordination of bibliography and consideration of the effects of cinemas on intellectual life. But the Committee till now had to confine itself to suggestions as it had no means at its disposal of completing the study of the different schemes and the ways of putting them into execution. The French Government, therefore, showed its willingness to offer the Committee the material means of transforming its plans such as, for instance, that of an enquiry into the intellectual life of nations, into definite action. But even the proposal of a chateau in Paris and an allowance of 1 million francs was not accepted by the Committee without opposition since the Australian delegate rightly apprehended that the Institute would take the colour of the country in which it was located—an objection the force of which Prof. Gilbert Murray could not deny—and proposed that it should therefore be centred in a neutral country. It seems to us that the departmentalisation of such a fundamentally anarchic activity as intellectual pursuits is not without its dangers unless the intellectuals realise that their organisation is a means to an end, not an end in itself.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

A CRITIQUE OF ITS REPORT.

(BY AN INDIAN MERCHANT.)

IV*

Reference has been made above to the recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that the reservation of the coastal trade of India for Indian ships should be brought about by the introduction of the system of licenses to which are attached certain conditions. There are however points with regard to the working of the license system which cannot be accepted without modifications. It is stated in condition (1) that the licenses are to be issued to British ships not being more than 25 years old and regularly engaged on the coast during the preceding 12 months. It is however necessary that if the object of this condition is not to be frustrated, the period fixed should be one of three years regular service before the passing of the Act or one year before the signing of the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and not twelve months preceding the date on which the new legislation comes into effect. The result of the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee as it stands will be that as soon as the non-Indian companies come to realise that restrictive measures are going to be adopted by the Government of India they would immediately put on the Indian run, for the short period of twelve months even at great pecuniary loss to themselves, a much larger number of newly built boats than they would normally have done, with the ulterior motive of keeping to themselves as far as possible the whole of the Indian coastal trade even under the license system.

Purchase of British Lines.

As regards the proposal to purchase one of the British Lines, operating on the Indian Coast, in so far as the recommendation may be said to have the British India Company in view, the whole fleet of this Company trading along the Indian coast represents, at the present value of tonnage, an investment of about Rs. 6,00,00,000. The 19 passenger steamers engaged in the traffic between Karachi and Bombay and in the Bay of Bengal in view of their ages may be valued at an average figure of 12 lakhs per steamer thus accounting for Rs. 2,08,00,000. The 51 cargo steamers at an average cost of Rs. 7,00,000 per steamer further account for Rs. 3,57,80,000. The present cost of the coastal fleet of the B. I. Company, therefore amounts to Rs. 5,85,00,000 or in round figures Rs. 6,00,00,000. It may here be added in passing that the figure of Rs. 6,00,00,000 represents the extreme limit of the probable value of the fleet to-day.

Now the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee says "arrangements could be made for the Government of India, by means of a loan, to purchase the one of existing British Lines operating on the Indian Coast as a going concern and appoint directors to control it a majority of whom should be Indians." In view of this recommendation of the Committee and the relatively small amount necessary to purchase the leading British Line in India the Government of India should make strong efforts not merely to provide a loan but bring about the purchase of the B. I. Company by an Indian Company thus securing to India all those benefits which the Committee allege will result from the adoption of their recommendations in this regard. A much smaller amount however would be required if it was proposed to buy merely the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Under the circumstances nothing but great economic good can come out of the Government of India arranging for the transfer of non-Indian interests in these Companies to Indian Companies operating under the license system.

Overseas Trade.

There is however one very important aspect of the Indian shipping question which the Mercantile Marine Committee seems to have utterly neglected, namely, the participation of Indian ships in the ocean trade of the country. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee seem to be under a delusion that the development of Indian shipping in the overseas trade is a matter which could be considered only after the Indian shipowners have proved themselves efficient in the management and running of coastal steamers. Not only is this point of view surprisingly narrow, but the recommendation is really harmful to the economic interests of the country. The experience of other countries like Japan shows that the coastal and overseas trade can very well go together. As a matter of fact in view of the immense export and import trade of India, it is necessary to lay as much stress, if not more, upon ocean shipping as is done in the case of coastal shipment par-

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous artices in the series appeared in our issues of 13th, 16th and 19th instant.

NATION ON TRIAL.

7TH DAY OF FAST.

MAHATMA LOSES 6 LBS.

STRESS ON HEART-UNITY.

MORE LEADERS ARRIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

After five days of continuous self-imposed fast during which he had only occasionally taken a few tablespoons full of warm water sometimes with and sometimes without salt, Mr. Gandhi has an appearance of an extremely tired and over-worked person. This evening while going for his usual evening drive he was taken down the stairs in a chair carried by two men and was brought to his room upstairs in the same manner. This, it was stated, was due to the instructions given by the Doctors who are attending on him and was not so desired by him. Every precaution is being taken by those attending on him to conserve his energy for the remaining sixteen days of his rigorous fast.

DOCTORS' BULLETIN.

Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman who examined him this evening have issued the following bulletin:—

"Owing to the restful condition being maintained throughout the day his pulse is steadier to-day and his strength on the hole is kept up."

MAHATMA LOSES 6 LBS.

Mr. Gandhi was not weighed on the day he began his fast, but his companions state that his weight was 101 lbs. when he left Ahmedabad on the 13th instant. His weight to-day has gone down by 6 lbs. and he only weighs 95 lbs. now.

MR. ANDREWS' ANXIETY.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who is on close touch with Mr. Gandhi, and who will temporarily take over the charge of "Young India" till Mr. Gandhi resumes his normal work, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press expressed very great anxiety lest the strength of Mr. Gandhi should be over-taxed during the coming days owing to the strain of the interviews with those who might naturally desire to see him. The ill effects of tiredness had become considerably visible on the third day of the fast, and it was clear that his reserve of strength owing to his prolonged illness earlier in the year was very small. Therefore it was necessary to conserve in the earlier days of the fast so that it might be utilised later when it would be most needed. Everything was now being done to give him the rest and quiet which he required and nothing could help him more than the daily support of the prayers of those who loved him and the news from the different parts that the Hindu-Muslim tension had been relieved.

With reference to the invitation to Mr. Paul Richard mentioned in a previous message it now transpires that Mr. Richard is at present in Switzerland and is not expected to attend the Conference.

Mr. Arthur Moor of the "Statesman" of Calcutta and the editors of two other prominent Anglo-Indian journals have been included in the invitation list and they have been accordingly wired to.

Mr. Rangacharlar has in the course of a letter to the Secretary of the Conference conveyed some very important suggestions for the Conference, but the latter is kept confidential.

A large number of leaders including Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Naidu are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

INVITATIONS TO M.L.A.'S AND M.L.C.S.

It is understood that invitations have been sent through Pandit Motilal Nehru to all the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State including the European non-official members to attend the Conference. The Presidents and the Secretaries of all the Provincial and the District Congress Committees have also been invited, and the list now exceeds four hundred.

"BIG BROTHER'S" MOVEMENTS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left for Lucknow and will return in time for the Conference.

Miss Anusuya Ben left for Ahmedabad to-night.

U. P. LIBERALS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Chintamani and Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra will attend the Conference at Delhi on Friday on behalf of the United Provinces' Liberal Association.

CALCAUTA'S ANXIETY.

"STATESMAN'S" SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The delaying of the Conference of Delhi is unfortunate as the Mahatma will be so much enfeebled by his nine days' fast as it is feared here that he will not be able to participate in it. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has made a humane appeal by his decision to join the Peace Conference at Delhi.

The "Statesman" this morning pays a tribute to the promoters of the Conference Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shradhanand, and Maulana Mahomed Ali, and says their letter of invitation is written in the plain language of a dignity worthy of the occasion. It is hoped to devise some way of saving the situation and so to rescue the unhappy martyr who is fasting and praying for the dawn of peace and unity. The paper has however made an audacious proposal. It suggests that until the problem shall have been solved by universal education, there is only one practicable reply, viz., the two communities must be kept apart. The principle of segregation has long been observed in India, and the census returns shew that as between Mahomedans and Hindus, there is already an instinctive tendency to resort to this solution of the problem. If the playing of Hindu music outside a mosque or the leading of a sacrificial cow past a temple is a cause of deep religious offence, surely the first and obvious preventive of rioting is so to plan the towns that these provocations do not occur. Let each community have its own quarter where it can live without the danger of irritating the other. The next door neighbours are seldom the best of friends, nor would a policy of local separation stimulate but rather discourage any other sort of disunion. To work out such a settlement, town by town, will be a slow and costly process but those who profess to have the cause of India at heart should not shrink from the effort.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES INVITED.

We have received a telegram from Mr Asaf Ali, Secretary, Reception Committee, Delhi Conference, in which he invites Presidents and Secretaries of District Congress Committees to attend the Delhi Conference.

PENITENCE HARTAL AT CALCUTTA.

TO BE OBSERVED ON FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

A definite suggestion as to why Bengal is anxious to launch a hartal on 26th September is given prominence to in the "Servant". Hartal have heretofore taken place by way of protest against some action or other, but the one that is to take place on Friday next differs from all of them. Mahatmaji loves us all and the more we prove ourselves unworthy of his love, the more pained is he at heart. This fact should always be borne in mind and the hartal should be observed in a mood of penitence and prayer. Violence or compulsion is quite alien to the occasion and should not be even thought of. In the muffassil centres hartal should be proclaimed by a beat of drum. It is to be expected that the authorities of the schools and colleges should close of their own accord. Merchants, traders and officers should desist from work for the half day and pray to God that quarrels between Hindu and Mahomedans may not take place any more and that they may advance along the path to Swaraj hand-in-hand.

"WEAKER-BUT QUITE CHEERFUL."

MAHATMAJI AFTER FOUR DAYS' FAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 21.

To-day is the fourth day of Mahatma Gandhi's fast. He looks weaker, but quite cheerful. He is having quite a busy time, discussing the Nation's problems with leaders of different shades of opinion.

Mahatmaji had a long interview with Mr. Polak, yesterday. He discussed with him the whole Question of the non-co-operation movement. Mr. Polak has left for Simla.

Lala Lajpat Rai was with Mahatmaji for about an hour. They discussed the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity.

These protracted discussions are naturally telling upon his already weak health, so Dr. Ansari has decided that visitors should see Gandhiji only for two hours every day and that no interview is to last longer than half an hour.

Mahatmaji's pulse was a bit faster yesterday.

Mr. Sastri has wired to Hakim Ajmal Khan:—

Unable strain excitement. Distressed beyond words about Gandhi's fierce resolve. Pray success crown conference.

The Hindu-Muslim negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

"GANDHI IS SINCERE."

DR. TAGORE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN FAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept 22.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was here on his way to Colombo, in an interview to a representative of the "Hindu" said:—

I have no faith in fasts but Mr. Gandhi is sincere. As every one knows he is trying to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. That unity cannot be achieved in a day. The Hindus and Muslims have been cutting each others throat for several centuries. I am not blaming either the Hindus or the Muslims. There is poison in both the communities. This poison has been allowed to grow. Moreover the tendency to isolation has done much mischief. The present outbreak of Moslems against the Hindus is reaction consequent on the Khilafat agitation. I prophesied at the time of the Khilafat agitation that reaction would soon come and when it came it would be severe. India has nothing to do with the Khilafat and nobody paid any heed to my warning. Moreover, the poison that is in us (Hindus) is directed not only towards Muslims but men of our own community, that is the depressed classes."

EFFORTS AT UNITY.

JALGAON'S RIGHT MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, Sept. 22.

As there was some likelihood of ill-feelings being created between Hindus and Mahomedans by some utterences likely to hurt the feelings of Musalmans by Shri Shankaracharya, Doctor Kurtakoti, a public meeting was organised by the responsible persons of both the communities to consider how to maintain the undisturbed the existing good relations between the two communities. All castes sections and creeds were represented in the meeting. The theatre where the meeting was held was packed to its utmost capacity. The audience had come with honest and earnest desire for unity and this was evident from the response to the speeches.

A resolution affirming its faith that existing cordial relations between the sister communities would be maintained and appointing committee of 24 persons to remove misunderstanding between the communities was passed. Another resolution was passed earnestly soliciting the newspapers specially of Maharashtra and Khandesh to refrain from observations and publications of criticism regarding the relations between the two communities.

UNITY ESSENTIAL.

DHARWAR MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 23

Yesterday a public meeting of the Musalmans of Dharwar was held on the Khilafat grounds the object of the meeting was as previously announced to consider the resolutions of the so called Hindu-Moslem meeting of Dharwar of the 13th instant. But owing to the serious situation created by Mahamas fast for 21 days and the serious efforts of Moulvi Kutbiddin and Moulvi Nizamuddin of Belgaum in impressing the importance of Hindu-Moslem unity, the conveners declared the original meeting as cancelled and announced there and then a new meeting to consider the Hindu-Moslem unity under the Presidenship of Moulvi Nizamuddin editor of the "Nazim Deccan" of Belgaum in which the following resolutions were passed.

In view of the grave situation caused by the mutual dissentions among the Hindus and Mussalmans and Mahatma's consequent resolve to fast for 21 days as penance, this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Dharwar deems Hindu-Moslem unity essential for the welfare of India and appeals to every Indian and especially every Hindu and Mussalman to close all animosities among them and it further appeals to leaders of both the communities to try their utmost to create harmony and good will. The second resolution expressed thanks to H. E. H. the Nizam for granting 3 lakhs to repair the Hindu temples. The third resolution appealed to Hindu leaders to stop propaganda against the Nizam in particular and appealed to Hindus and Moslems to stop all such propaganda which will embitter the feelings of either communities. The fourth resolution appreciated the brave services of Azizulla C. I. D. Supdt. Gulbarga in lying down his life for pacifying the crowd and expressed sympathy for his family. The fifth resolutions expressed sympathy for all those innocently injured in the recent Hindu-Moslem disturbances.

This morning Mr. Kamlapar distributed clothes to untouchable orphans in memory of his deceased son. He also gave a charkha to an untouchable woman as a help to the poor woman.

Mr. Gattal Secretary Congress Committee has issued an appeal to Hindus and Mussalmans to maintain unity and goodwill.

ANXIETY IN ANDHRADESHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The Guntur Municipality has passed a resolution expressing deep concern at Mr Gandhi's fast appealing to Hindus and Mahomedans to compose their differences and assuring Mr. Gandhi that they will make every endeavour to maintain common brotherhood under his leadership.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya has issued an appeal to the people of Andhradesa to observe Wednesday as a day of prayer for the health of Mr. Gandhi and the attainment of the object of his penance.

LUCKNOW'S REQUEST TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

A meeting of local journalists convened by Mr. G. N. Srivastava formerly of the Indian Daily Telegraph was held to-day and it was decided to form a Lucknow Journalists Association. Mr. S. Ranga Iyer the Editor of the Indian Daily Telegraph being elected President. A resolution was passed expressing regret at the recent communal riots and urging the proprietors and editors of the local papers to refrain from publishing matter likely further to embitter communal relations. It was agreed that the text of the resolution should be wired to Mr. Gandhi and that he should be requested to break his fast.

A CROWDED MEETING AT BENARES.

PEOPLE'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Sept. 23.

At a crowded meeting held here in the Town Hall last evening, under the Presidency of Babu Bhagwandas, Mrs. Besant spoke for over an hour on "How shall we unite for Swaraj." Mrs. Besant appealed for unity of all parties and communities for the common good. At the end the following resolution was wired to Mr. Gandhi:—"Crowded public meeting addressed by Mrs. Besant promised to avoid religious conflict and always to refer all disputes to arbitration and prays you therefore cease fasting."

TO PROMOTE HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Five non-official Mahomedan members of the Central Legislature have been selected today by the Mahomedan members of the Nationalist party to constitute a committee to promote the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference as early as possible. The members are: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Moulvi Abul Kasim, Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum members of the Assembly and Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Syed Raza Ali of the Council of State. The Hindu members of the party will shortly appoint five members to complete the Committee.

MAHATAMAJI'S FAST.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS

"THE TRIBUNE."

No Indian who loves his country can fail to be profoundly touched by the decision of Mahatma Gandhi to observe a fast for 21 days with a view to terminating the Hindu-Muslim differences and bringing the two communities together, and even more particularly by the terms, instinct with the highest religious fervour, in which he has expressed this decision in his communication to the Associated Press. The Mahatma is probably the only public man in the world to-day who could impose this voluntary suffering upon himself for the twofold purpose of penance and prayer, for he is the only public man we know of who can claim to love his people and humanity as he loves himself. It is easy enough to criticise the action of the Mahatma on the ground that on the face of it it is neither just to himself nor to his country. In a country of more than three hundred millions of human beings, a large proportion of whom know no point of view, when they are not purely individualistic, except that of a fancied communal self-interest of the grosser sort and are prepared to go to any length for furthering that self-interest, it is obviously not in the power of any man or any set of men, no matter how patriotic or determined, to say that there shall be no outbreak of communal fanaticism anywhere—even to save the life of the greatest and noblest of the country's sons. But this is not the point of view from which prophets of humanity, among whom the Mahatma must be counted, have ever regulated the course of their lives. It was not from this point of view that Christ regulated his course when he died on the cross. No more can we expect the Mahatma to regulate his life from this limited point of view. What the Mahatma is evidently thinking of is not the immediate present, but the future of the two communities and of the country, and it is not for us, men of small faith and of no vision, to say that he is not right. We may feel deeply and may tremble to think of what may happen. But we dare not say that the Mahatma is wrong. Men like him have, in their own proper sphere, a second sight which ordinary human beings cannot claim and can consequently be judged not by the ordinary human standard, but by a standard of their own. We will only say to all whom our words may reach that if by reason of the fast which the Mahatma has imposed upon himself anything untoward were to happen to India's most precious national asset, indelible would be the slur and the shame which it would cast upon the country generally and the Hindus and Muslims in particular. So let every one beware.

"THE LEADER."

The problem is a difficult one. The leaders of both the communities have been trying to exorcise the spirit of communal discord and to bring about harmonious relations, but unfortunately they have failed. They along with a very large number of Indians of all communities will be deeply distressed that Mr. Gandhi in the unbearable agony of his soul should be sacrificing himself in this manner at the altar of Hindu-Muslim unity. His terrible vow may even affect for a time the mass mind, but will it provide a lasting remedy or bring about a change of heart and broadening of outlook? Will it lead to a realization of the inexpressible folly of indulging in acts of violence and criminality which are a disgrace at once to religion and humanity? Mr. Gandhi has decided to suffer because of the profound love he bears for his countrymen without distinction of caste or creed. Is it not time for the fanatics on either side seriously to consider, whether the unholy and suicidal game of stirring up strife has not been carried too far and whether they should not listen to the silent prayer of a great and agonised soul which from its very depths cries out for peace and concord and love and charity?

"SWADESHAMITRAN."

The severity of the mortification invited on himself indicates the depth of the agony of the soul suffered by Gandhiji at the sight of the ugly quarrel between two communities who should love each other like children born of the same mother. We all remember the pain of mind suffered by him after Chauri Chaura. At that time Gandhiji observed a five days' fast, it is only because he feels far more deeply hurt by the communal riots that he has entered on such a frightfully long period of fasting. The immediate effects of the fast have been to put all on a search of the key to communal unity. Swami Sradhhanandaji is reported to have suspended his Sudhi and Sangathan movements. This step will, we feel sure, be appreciated by our Muslim brethren. Three Lahore Muslim newspapers, "Siasat", "Zemindar" and the "Muslim Outlook" are reported to have resolved not to take editorial notice of communal conflicts. The wise step points the way to other papers. Appeals have gone forth from everywhere to Mahatmaji to reconsider his decision. We fervently add ours. A non-party leaders' Conference has been called to meet at Delhi on the 23rd and it will discuss the question of communal harmony. Meeting under such circumstances we fondly hope the leaders will arrive at satisfactory conclusions. And when those conclusions have been arrived at we will all be in a position to repeat, with every chance of success, our appeal to our leader to abandon his fast. The next few days will be days of the greatest import in the history of India, in the history of the present generation of mankind itself. We shall be judged according as we deal with the questions confronting us and save the life of the illustrious leader. May God help us to come out of the trial with success!"

"FORWARD."

Such an outburst of communal feeling and what is far more significant—the existence of deep communal distrust almost throughout the length and breadth of the land has never been seen within living memory. And it strikes us as a singular coincidence that never as now the issue of Swaraj or self-government for India was more definite and its settlement nearer. Never again has there been a more earnest and sincere desire to adjust the communal relations by the efforts of leaders of both the communities. It has been truly said that real Hindu-Moslem unity is Swaraj. And when that unity was within an ace of accomplishment disruptive forces break out how nobody knows and on such gigantic scale that we stand appalled. Is this a mere chance coincidence? Bengal witnessed another such outburst within her borders during the days of the anti-partition agitation. This agitation which gave birth to the Swadeshi movement had just transcended its original object and came to be coeval with a movement for Swaraj which alone, it was recognised, could safeguard our rights as a nation for all time to come. Then, as now, earnest efforts were made by leaders of both the communities to make the foundation deep, by establishing brotherhood of the two great communities and we remember how our leaders were within an ace of being successful when a serious communal outbreak upset all calculations. Then, as now, the authorities responsible for peace and order were openly charged with indifference to if not actual connivance at courage. Was it a mere chance coincidence? It was however established then that emissaries of mischief had been abroad to keep the fire burning. Now also we hear of similar reports. Who are pulling the strings from behind? We hear much about law and order and its sanctity. But where was law and order in Kohat when that city was on fire for three days, when robbery was being perpetrated in broad day-light? . . . We have no doubt that distrust is being sedulously fostered by interested parties in both the communities. The prospect of early realisation of Swaraj has found work for many busy bodies, and these more in their private talks than public utterances are filling the minds of people with vague fear and distrust. There is no time to lose. The leaders' Conference should start organising the country on an extensive scale. They must go about the country educating public opinion. Confidence must be restored, good-will created and all causes of irritation, however, remote, removed if the barge of Swaraj is not to founder in full view of the port. There is no other task before the country.

"SWARAJYA."

News comes to us that Swami Shradhanand has agreed to suspend his Suddhi and Sanghatan movements to pave the way for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. The Lahore Muslim papers have also resolved on a period of truce. They have promised that they will refrain from publishing any editorial reference to Hindu-Muslim riots or anti-Hindu propaganda. This example, we hope, will be followed by other papers in the affected provinces. It is a good beginning, and it would be certainly very gratifying to Mahatmaji. The only way to persuade Mahatmaji to break his fast is to convince him that the country is penitent. Protests and entreaties cannot shake him in his resolve, but if he finds that the country has been the error of its ways and is resolved to turn a new leaf we believe he will himself agree to put an end to his fast. On the coming 28th it is proposed to hold meetings in every village and in every town in this province offering prayers for Mahatmaji's health. This we have no doubt will be followed in other provinces also. That opportunity should be taken to form strong local organisations to prevent Hindu-Muslim differences and also to convey an assurance to Mahatmaji that every precaution is being taken for that purpose. The time has come for strong and concerted action. We hope the Conference of Hindu-Muslim leaders who are to meet in Delhi on the 23rd will at least now be able to arrive at an understanding and organise measures on a permanent basis for maintaining Hindu-Muslim unity.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The self-imposed fast of 21 days by Mahatma Gandhi and his recent self-surrender to warring political leaders has rightly drawn the attention of the country and the Empire to the one outstanding question that obstructs our way to the Swaraj. Recent communal outbreaks have proved beyond doubt that our sectarianism is more powerful than our patriotism. The need of the moment is readjustment of our public religious observances. Nobody interferes with our private religious practices at home or at our Mandirs and Masjids. But while we want to perform these in public streets, it is our civic duty to respect the feelings of other religious sects. This elementary civic virtue has to be taught to the masses. Leaders have done very little in this direction. Nay, they have, in many instances, been led by the masses. The impartial article of the Mahatma in "Young India" on Hindu-Muslim Unity, soon after he resumed its editorship, did not open our eyes. His advice was flouted and tension increased. Gulburga, Lucknow and Kohat riots followed. What else can Mahatmaji do but pray and fast? It may weaken him and tell upon his health. But to him there is no interest in life without Hindu-Muslim Unity. If my Hindu friends want Mahatmji amongst them, let them take the following pledge. "I shall not join a procession in which music is likely to be played before a mosque" Such a pledge, sincerely taken and followed, will be a powerful means of educating our sectarian masses. We have succeeded in introducing Khadi dress in our marriage ceremonies, although people regarded white dress as a sign of mourning. Why can we not then introduce this 'stoppage of music before a mosque' in our religious and other public processions and thereby create a change in public opinion favourable to Hindu-Muslim Unity?

If this suggestion is approved, let it be adopted by our Congress organisations. Let them introduce this pledge as a condition of membership by the Hindus. Let my Muslim friends adopt a similar pledge with regard to animal-killing and especially cow-killing and breaking of idols with regard

(Continued on page 9.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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"GOVT. ON EDGE OF PRECIPICE."

PANDIT MOTILAL'S WARNING.

DR. GOUR'S BILL PASSED.

HOME MEMBER'S LECTURE ON "LAW AND ORDER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Government of India is thriving on succession of defeats. To-day in the Assembly two notable achievements were marked to the credit of the non-officials. The first was in carrying by so many as seventy-one against a mere forty votes Dr. Gour's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The second was in carrying Mr. Rangachariar's motion for reference to a Select Committee a Bill providing that preliminary warning should be given in sufficient time before firearms are used for dispersing any unlawful assembly. There were other non-official successes as well. For example, over Mr. Rama Iyengar's Bill to amend the Registration Act being referred to a Select Committee. That Dr. Gour's Bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act would be carried was a foregone conclusion. Because of the nature of the debate on the second reading the other day. But Mr. Tonkinson, Joint Secretary in Home Department and Sir Alexander Muddiman attempted to appeal to the House against depriving Government of the only power which enabled them to deal with anarchical crimes in these extraordinary days and that if it was repealed then there would be no stage between ordinary law and martial law. Mr. Tonkinson's argument was that necessity for law to prevent associations from interfering with freedom of outsiders was being realised in other countries and some safeguards against such associations should therefore become part of the permanent law of the land. Sir Alexander Muddiman went further and reminded the state of affairs in Bengal and Punjab where the circumstances warranted the use of this law. In effect, therefore, Government were determined not to abandon this measure which had been condemned by the Repressive Laws Committee and which had been misused and abused to an unconscionable degree. During the vigorous days of the non-co-operation movement, all in the name of law and order. Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah made effective contribution and easily exposed the weakness of Government arguments. They asked was there any instance in which anarchical association had been dealt with and they gently reminded the victims of this law now in the Assembly of their sufferings and troubles. They responded by cries of hear, hear. Pandit Motilal declared if Government did not mend its ways these anarchical associations would certainly grow in numbers and India would one morning be found in the grip of secret societies. "You are on the edge of a precipice and one false step will take you down into the Abyss," declared the Pandit. The House applauded Pandit Motilal. Mr. Jinnah warned the Assembly against losing its reputation if it did not vote for the repeal. Government benches were perturbed. Sir Alexander Muddiman looked to Mr. Tonkinson and *vice versa*. They expressed their readiness to have any amendment but could not contemplate total repeal. But the Assembly was determined on its course and by the clearest majority of thirty-one votes recorded its verdict amidst ringing cheers, the countenance of Lala Lajpat Rai who was present in the gallery beaming with delight.

USE OF FIREARMS.

As regards warning before the use of firearms on unlawful assembly Mr. Rangachariar's presentation of the case was perfect but Sir Alexander Muddiman again raised manifold objections from Government's point of view towards accepting a law imposing those conditions and restrictions which could only be understood as a matter of convention; because anything on the statute book would impede the actions of Government officers who in times of panic and riot should have to take quick decision and not wait for written order from the Magistracy while mischief was growing and might any moment develop into a cataclysm. But Mr. Rangachariar quoted the example of England where law is quite different and twitted Government for breaking the promise given to the Assembly that a law similar to the one he moved would be brought forward. Knowing Indian conditions and Indian people more than the bureaucrats Mr. Rangachariar referred to the generally peaceful character of the Indian crowd which could easily be dispersed without using firearms. Indeed it is the possession of firearms which, he said, encouraged the police to indiscriminately use them. But the Home Member reiterated the difficulties of officers if such impossible conditions were to be enacted but by a majority of twenty votes here again the Assembly stood unconvinced and the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State to-day was regaling itself on valedictory speeches to Sir Mahomed Shafi who in next session will not be there as a member much less as leader or the House, because he is retiring in December. No word of English language was found to be too adequate to sing in praise of Sir Mahomed who in reply boasted on being privileged to be a citizen of the British Empire!

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider Non-official Bills including final reading of Dr. Gour's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Lala Lajpatrai was in the Distinguished Visitors' Box.

After a few questions had been answered the Assembly proceeded to consider clause by clause Dr. Gour's Bill to Repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act. All Clauses and preamble were carried without discussion. Government cried "no" to all of them but did not challenge a division.

Dr. Gour then moved that the Bill be passed.

In moving the final reading of his Bill, Dr. Gour said he was asking the House to do what Government had failed to do despite the recommendation of the Repressive Laws Committee.

Mr. Tonkinson, Home Secretary, hoped that he might still persuade the Assembly to reject the Bill because the reputation of the House was involved. It had been stated he said that the present Bill proposed to remove the restriction on the right of forming associations. This was an incomplete statement of the case. He quoted extensively from Professor Dyce and Professor Sidgewick (whom Pandit Motilal had recognised as an authority) to show that the right of the formation of associations was restricted by the obligation that it did not limit the freedom of its members and the freedom of outsiders. Who could deny, asked the speaker, that the recent volunteer movement had interfered with the freedom of outsiders? As a matter of fact at present the exercise of the right of the formation of associations was raising difficulties in every civilised country in the world. England had witnessed a series of strikes and lockouts. The United States was faced with the efforts of the mercantile trusts to create monopolies for themselves. Professor Sidgewick had also pointed out that where there was systematic disobedience to the law encouraged by any association, the State must protect itself against such associations. This was a theoretical justification of the provisions relating to associations. Even in England, for whose law of jurisprudence Pandit Motilal had expressed admiration, there were provisions of the law to prevent associations from disturbing the public peace. He quoted from Sir Reginald Craddock's statement in 1915 that if there was a gap in the criminal law it must be filled up immediately. Dr. Gour's Bill on the other hand wanted to create a gap. The speaker believed that the Act ought to remain as a permanent part of the law of the land but instead of amending the Act what was now proposed was to repeal it. Provisions of the Bill were already being used in the Punjab where intimidation and terrorism had been practised. Government had been informed by Pandit Motilal Nehru of the seriousness of the position and in view of their responsibility for the maintenance of law and order Government would not abandon any weapon at this juncture.

Lala Duni Chand said the law had been applied in the Punjab most wantonly and indiscriminately and had been mostly abused. He believed that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code were quite enough to meet these emergencies.

AN ESSAY ON LAW.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Tonkinson had delivered an essay on law and his speech was rich with quotations from the most elementary texts but he had not answered a question which the speaker had put. Was there any Government in the world which asked for such extraordinary powers in normal times? Anarchical crime could not be dealt with under this Act and Government had not quoted a single instance where anarchical associations had been dealt with under this Act. It was now being applied only in the Punjab. The speech of Mr. Tonkinson appeared to the speaker as from a ruler who would not brook any interference with his orders or administration. Under the Act an executive order was supreme and a member of an "unlawful association" must either go to jail or resign its membership even if he thought that the association was doing noble work. Instead of the House losing its reputation by voting for the repeal of the Act the speaker emphasised that the House would lose its reputation if it did not vote for the repeal.

ON THE EDGE OF PRECIPICE

Pandit Motilal Nehru said Mr. Tonkinson had by misrepresenting his (the Pandit's) speech used it to support the Government case. The speaker said the whole basis of his speech was that Government was responsible for the anarchical association and that unless Government mended its way the associations would not only not cease to exist but one fine morning Government would wake up to find the whole of India in the grip of secret societies. "You are standing on the edge of a precipice. One false steps will take you fathoms down into the abyss."

The Home Member had said that although they could not use the law against secret societies, they could use it to prevent other associations and waverers from joining them. The speaker felt that Government could not possibly touch these associations. Perhaps the only thing that the law could do to help them would be as regards more joining the movement. He denied that in England such a law existed and enabled the executive to declare an association unlawful. The resolution of the House was that it had pledged itself to repeal all the repressive laws and there was no doubt that the measure under discussion was repressive.

CHALLENGE TO AUTHORITY

Mr. Calvert said the position in the Punjab was that a body of men belonging to an association had challenged directly not only the authority of Government but also the authority of the Courts and of the law, not the repressive law but the ordinary law of property.

Mr. Chamanlal raised a point of order whether Mr. Calvert could refer to the subject as the Sikh leaders' case was subjudice.

The President asked the speaker to be more explicit to enable him to judge the point.

Mr. Calvert said he was referring not to the case which was sub-judice but to the numerous cases which had already been decided by the courts. The ordinary law of the province had been tried for two years but when it was challenged and only then had the Criminal Law Amendment Act been applied. Those who were responsible for the maintenance of order in his province could not give up the powers under the Act.

HOME MEMBER'S PLEA.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had heard no one suggesting that the associations which had as their object intimidation and terrorism should not be dealt with

Mr. Jinnah:—But who should be the judge?

The Home Member said then that was a case for amendment of the Act but not its repeal. They were all agreed that associations of the kind described in the Act should be suppressed.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked whether Government would repeal clause 15 (B) which empowered the Executive to declare an association unlawful. That would determine his vote.

The Home Member said he could not be expected to give a pledge on an important point at the last moment. If the speaker had been asked on the previous day he might have consulted the Government of India.

In the meantime Dr. Gour pointed out that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had asked for a similar assurance on the last day.

The Home Member replied that Sir Chimanlal had not asked for repeal but only for the intervention of the judiciary. Continuing the Home Member said his main point was this that, considering the position in Bengal and the Punjab, he held that the position was abnormal. Mr. Jinnah had said that such legislation should not be asked for in normal times. He agreed but these were not normal times. The power would not be fully useful against anarchy but he was quite prepared to use it as far as he could. "If you do away with this special power" said the Home Member, "there is no stage left between the ordinary law and the martial law."

Mr. Jinnah:—Good Government.

The Home Member:—I trust the Government is already good. (Laughter).

Concluding the Home Member opposed the motion.

Dr. Gour's motion that his Bill be passed was then passed by 71 votes against 40.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT.

Mr. Ram Iyengar's motion to refer his Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act to a select committee was negatived.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that his Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act be referred to a select committee. This Bill was to enable some sub-registrars to exercise the powers and duties of Registrar to hold an enquiry on the denial of execution.

Mr. Tonkinson said the Bill referred to a provincial transferred subject and the Local Governments should be given an opportunity to express their view on the Bill. He moved for the circulation of the Bill which was agreed to.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S BILL.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Mr. Rangachariar then moved that the Bill to provide that when fire arms are used for the purpose of dispensing an Assembly preliminary warning shall in certain circumstances be given, be referred to select committee consisting of the Home Member, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Gour, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. B. Venkatpati Raju, Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Pal, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson and himself.

In moving this motion Mr. Rangachariar briefly narrated the history of this Bill. He said the Right Hon. Sastri urged in 1921 in the Council of State that when firearms were used for the purpose of dispersing an Assembly preliminary warning should be given and certain procedure should be adopted. A Bill to give effect to the portion of the resolution was introduced in the Council of State by the Government of India and passed there in August 1921. When the Bill as passed in the Council of State was presented to the Assembly for consideration he (Mr. Rangachariar) gave notice of an amendment as contained in this Bill. Sir William Vincent took permission of the Assembly to withdraw the Bill in order to consider the amendments and bring it up again if so desired. Government decided to drop the Bill altogether and did not make any further motion. In explaining his Bill Mr. Rangachariar said that he felt that the law in India was in many essential respects different from the law in England and he saw no reason why it should be so. Possession of fire arms was rather a dangerous incentive to use it indiscriminately and when there was no necessity for it. He knew that their recently published despatch on Justice McCardie's judgment the Government of India had dissociated themselves from the doctrine of indiscriminate firing. But there had been cases where fire arms had been resorted to unnecessarily, he quoted a case in Madura and Chooloi in Madras where his conviction was that there was no necessity for the use of fire arms. He knew that it was due more to want of nerve on the part of policemen that fire arms were used than of any deliberate intention to kill. The Police get panic stricken and the possession of fire arms served incentive to use them. He knew that the Government recognised that they should issue executive order on the lines indicated in the Bill. But executive orders were different from provisions in the law. Before an Assembly was fired upon fullest warning should be given by all available means. That unless it dispersed within a given time it would be fired upon and any person injured by the use of fire arms or any parent, guardian, husband or wife of a person killed might make a complaint against any person for any offence committed by him. This provision was necessary. Prosecutions were not launched by Government themselves against officers who had deliberately used fire arms. The absence of such provision encouraged officers to use fire arms indiscriminately, for, they knew at present that Government would support them. Mr. Rangachariar asked was there any case in which Government took in native and prosecuted officers where they had gone wrong. There was none, hence the need for providing that the injured party might have resort to a court of law as it was the case in England

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in opposing the motion made a long speech justifying the existing practice. He admitted that it was of the greatest importance that fire arms should be used in a most discriminate manner but he wondered if Mr. Rangachariar had ever been a rioter or seen a riot himself (laughter). To meet a enemy in battle was one thing and to deal with a mob was another. Because in either case courage and determination were necessary. Mr. Rangachariar had talked that Indian crowds were peaceful and could be restrained. He was right up to a certain degree, but where there was religious passion or some powerful motive he wondered if the crowd could be peaceful and be dispersed. The Home Member admitted that there had been and there would be cases in which officers might have lost or might lose their heads. But these were exceptions and not rule. Speaking generally Sir Alexander thought that thanks of the Assembly were due to these officers who had to carry out duties of an unpleasant character. He paid a tribute to many of the Indian officers who in circumstances of great difficulty had shown great courage and great discretion.

CLAUSES OF THE BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then analysed every rule which Mr. Rangachariar had laid down in the Bill. As regards the first he asked who was to judge whether an Assembly could not be dispersed except by use of fire arms. Court it be a matter of judicial finding before the use of fire arms? As regards the rule that there must be a written order before fire arms were used the Home Member asked the House to imagine a crowd of rioters, one half consisting of Hindus and other of Mahomedans both in a pitch of excitement and that policemen were between them, and if on account of throwing of brickbats on either side some half a dozen died, was it the duty of the police then to sit quiet and wait for order in writing. Indeed it would be difficult in such cases to wait for an order in writing; because the police would be torn to pieces between the two sides. Of course there were cases in which order in writing could be obtained. In England there was no restriction on the use of fire arms against a mob the discretion of an officer was absolute. But the Riot Act was read and any one who remained in an unlawful Assembly after one hour was guilty. As regards the fullest warning being given to the Assembly, the Home Member asked who was to give warning. Was it the Magistrate or the mob? He had heard of cases in which the mob decided this point (laughter). Although he agreed that fullest warning should be given yet they could not lay down a provision in the law to that effect; because it was impossible to be carried out. He had no objection to clauses four and five but he pointed out that there were difficulties in making a full report within twenty-four hours of an occurrence. Such reports would not be complete. He quoted experience in case of the recent Delhi riots. The Home Member, speaking as regards injured the persons resorting to law court against the officer responsible for an offence of using fire arms, said that the need for use of fire arms was more frequent in India due largely to communal differences, racial differences and religious differences.

Mr. Rangachariar:—Nervousness.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Whose nervousness?

Mr. Rangachariar:—Of the Police.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—A nervous Police Constable is a person whom I am yet to meet. A policeman will become nervous only when you provide by law that he will be proceeded against if he happens to use firs arms. Indeed by such a provision you may be deterring him from doing what he ought to do in the interests of the remainder of the population.

The motion of Mr. Rangachariar was then put and carried by fifty-eight against thirty-eight votes.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion to refer his Bill amending the Registration Act to a select committee was carried by 42 votes to 30

The House then proceeded to consider the introduction of new Bills. Mr. Chamanlal introduced a Bill to make provision for the weekly payment of wages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees. He said the measure was designed to get workers out of the clutches of mill agents and mill managers. Recently the Government of Bombay took notice of the matter and later it was stated in Parliament that the question of weekly wages was under consideration.

Mr. Joshi next introduced a Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901 applies for a stated time before and after confinement and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefits.

Mr. Chalmers, a tea planter from Assam, said that in Assam the employers were ahead of all other countries in the concessions they had made to the women employees. He objected to the discrimination made against Assam and considered the proposal as unjust as the cotton excise duty. (laughter)

Mr. Neogy introduced a Bill to amend the Railway Act with a view to prohibiting the reservation of compartments for persons belonging to a particular community or race.

Mr. Joshi did not ask for leave to introduce his Bill called the Workmen's Freedom Bill as a Government measure for the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act had already been introduced.

Dr. Gour introduced a Bill to amend the Special Marraige Act 1872 with a view to removing anomalies and to reduce the age of majority from 21 years to 18 as provided for in the Indian Majority Act. At present people between the ages of 18 and 21 who have no father or guardian cannot marry under the Act.

Mr. Doraswami Iyengar's Bill to amend the Stamp Act was opposed by Sir Basil Blackett on the ground that it made an attack on the stamp revenue of the provinces and the Central Government and the introduction of the Bill was refused by 47 votes to 27.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

NEXT SEPTEMBER SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY TO HOLD IT IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

It is understood a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy requesting him to hold the September session next year in Delhi instead of at Simla is being signed by a large number of members of the Assembly.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Mr. Rama Iyengar in replying to the debate accepted Mr. Jinnah's amendment.

SIR BASIL SUMS UP DEBATE.

Sir Basil Blackett in summing up the debate asked the Assembly to reject the amendment and to allow the Taxation Committee to proceed with its work. The appointment of the Taxation Committee was approved by the Finance Committee. The money for it was voted by this House knowing the terms of reference. He was therefore surprised at the Assembly's demand for the dissolution of the Committee but he was prepared to ask the Committee to enquire into the suitability of the alternate sources of taxation without increasing the present level as required in Mr Jinnah's amendment. There was no desire on the part of the Government to find new sources of taxation or to raise a larger amount by taxation. The committee was to report only on the readjustment of the existing system of taxation by Government. In appointing this committee there was no question of usurping the functions of the Legislature. As regards evolving the federal finance Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar had said that the constitution of the Government must first be changed. Sir Basil Blackett said that the report of an Expert Committee would be helpful in drawing up any constitution. Moreover if there was a report by any authoritative committee then the Assembly might discuss the taxation question more intelligently than it had done (laughter). The Economic Enquiry and the Taxation Enquiry cut each other on the fringe of some general subject of the economic condition of the people of India and they were partially interconnected. Government had already written to the Local Governments and were awaiting their replies on the question of their co-operating for a larger enquiry at present. Therefore the Taxation Committee was necessary whose report would be valuable to the Central, Local and the Municipal Governments to deal with the question of Taxation.

The amendment of Mr. Jinnah was put to vote and carried by 60 to 42 votes.

REMOVAL OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Further discussion was then resumed on the following resolution of Mr. Kasthuribhai Lalbhoy for the removal of the cotton excise duty which had been formally moved by him in last March: "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to abolish the cotton excise duty as recommended by a majority of the Indian members of the Indian Fiscal Commission and to be pleased to direct the Tariff Board to further examine the question of protection of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry at an early date.

Mr. Kasthuribhai Lalbhai in commending his resolution said that Government had already more than once accepted the principle of the abolition of the excise duty both prior to their acceptance of the principle of protection and also subsequent to that. He further reminded the members of the Government spokesman's admission in 1922 that it was not a good tax because it was a tax on production. This tax hit particularly inequitably in the times of depression last year. The Bombay mills made losses of 117 lakhs of rupees out of which the excise duty alone was responsible for 100 lakhs but for this tax they would be able to reduce the prices of cloth and the accumulation of stock and avoid consequent closing of the mills. Moreover it was a tax on the only industry which could be looked upon as an insurance against famine. India had steadily been losing markets in foreign countries like China and East Africa. Just before the advent of the British rule in India, the Indian Cotton goods used to supply the demand of this country in full and commanded a large export trade. Those days were no more and though the handloom industry was now relied upon as a plank to retain the inequitous cotton excise the exponents of this theory conveniently forgot that it was the fiscal policy imposed by Great Britain that proved its ruin. The Cotton millowners having spinning departments were, he said, interested in the welfare of the indigenous handloom industry because it provided a valuable outlet for India's surplus yarn. Concluding Mr. Kasthuribhai said that the excise duty amounted to five per cent. on the paid up capital of the mills and appealed to the Government not to follow any longer the short-sighted) policy of strangling the pioneer industry of India.

"INDEFENSIBLE."

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru in supporting the motion said that the cotton excise duty was politically and morally indefensible. It was imposed at the dictates of Manchester and Lancashire. He disputed the statement that the removal of the excise duty would enrich the Indian millowners at the expense of the tax-payer. He did not love the Indian millowner nor the British millowner. Both were profiteers. He supported the motion because by giving effect to it they would make the Indian made cloth slightly cheaper. In his opinion this duty should be taken off immediately.

Rai Bahadur Harabilas Sarda supported the motion with this reservation that the millowners who would benefit by this should either contribute a certain sum to the Government or give some concessions to their employees. The excise duty was a wrong and should be abolished.

Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan did not agree with the mover's view that this matter should be referred to the Tariff Board.

Mr. M. K. Acharya supported the abolition of the duty on the merits of the case and he felt after the examination of the facts and the figures that this step should not hit the handloom industry. He said, in 1896 the mills supplied 19 per cent. of the cloth the handlooms woven per cent. and the foreign cloth was 64 per cent. In 1921-22 the mills supplied 41 per cent. then handlooms 26 per cent. and the foreign imports 33 per cenot. This the foreign imports had been reduced from 64 to 33 per cent. as a result of the prosperity of the Indian mills. He would therefore vote for a resolution which promised to make India self-contained in her cloth supply.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The President adjourned the debate till the 24th.

The House rose and reassembles tomorrow for the official business.

BILL PASSED.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

After an hour and half's further interesting discussion Dr. Gour's Bill to Repeal Criminal Law Amendment Act was passed by the Assembly to-day by 71 votes against 40. The Home Member maintained that these were abnormal times and Government could not give up the weapon it already had.

FORECAST OF JUTE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The final forecast of the jute crop for 1924 in Bengal, Bihar and Assam is published to-day. Figures are the same as in the preliminary forecast issued on the 16th inst. The yield in the three provinces is 80,44,892 bales being less than the last year's revised total by 4,28,563 bales. Area under jute cultivation in the three provinces is 27,32,703 acres, being a decrease of 54,805 acres. In Bengal decrease in yield is 2,94,190 bales and decrease in acreage in 54,305 acres. Decrease in area is partly the result of low prices last year and partly also of unfavourable conditions at sowing time. In Behar decrease in area is 11,000 acres and in yield decrease is 1,19,473 bales. Decrease in area is due mainly to want of sufficient rain at sowing time and excessive rain later on. Assam shows decrease in yield by 14,900 bales and increase in area by 10,500 acres. Increase in acreage is generally due to the extension of cultivation on account of high price of jute.

EAST AFRICAN CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 23.

The East African Corporation Ltd. the winding up of which was ordered yesterday belongs to Boulton group. Prince Hamidullah who made the application is the largest share-holder.

CALCUTTA AND HAJ PILGRIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Advisory Committee attached to the Education Department is understood to have unanimously recommended to Government to open the Calcutta Port Port for Haj pilgrims. It may be recalled that this question was raised by Mr. Haji Wajiuddin two years ago by moving a resolution.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23.

S S Haresfield, Kingcome, Moulmein.

S S Haresfield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Haresfield, 3212 tons, Captain E G Kingcome, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.

S S Kandahar, Abbey, Karachi.
S S Flakwell, Macneil, Marmagoa.
S S Celebes Maru, Kurimura, Kobe.
S S Bankura, Davey, Busreh.

S S Kandahar:—The K N Coy's steamer Kandahar, 4153 tons, J Abbey, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 195 tons, Captain H Davey, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, 4258 tons, Captain J Kurimura will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

LOADING.

Sept. 23.

Steamer:—Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer:—Gambhira for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, September 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Macedonia 5247 London 27/9 M M & Co.
3 Olympia 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
3 Mulbera 5524 London 26/9 M M and Co.
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
5 Aki Maru, 3676, Japan, 29/9, N Y Kaisha.
6 Hatimura, 4169, N F, 25/9, M M and Co.
7 Drachenfells, 4575, Colombo, 24/9, L Edwards.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
10 Karoa, 3607, Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
11 Kandahar 4153, Karachi 24/9, K Nixon & Co.
13 Mirzapore 4135 London N F M M & Co.
15 City of Newcastle 4462 Karachi 26/9 K Nixon and Co.
14 Othello 3291 Hull 1/10 J F and Co.
15 Sardinia 4143 Japan 17/9 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capodimonte 3544 K'chi 28/9 L Tristew.
3 Bankura, 1905 Basrah 24/9, M M and Co.
3 Umralosi, 1855, Dunkirk, 30/9, Graham and Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 26/9 M M and Co.
6 Guma 3228, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru, 4262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon 26/9 Scindia S N Co.
14 Barpeta 1877 Basra 1/10 M M and Co.
15 Maru 649 Bangkok 26/9 F F, C and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Goleonda, 3203 NF, NF, M M and Co.
C and R Hallerio 5217 Colombo 26/9 F F, C and Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 23.

S S Macdonia for London:—21 bales goat skins tanned L Hassam, 11 bales sheep skins tanned L Hassam, 14 bales cow hides tanned L Hassam, 37 bales cow hides tanned A Abdulla and Co, 15 bales goat skins tanned A Abdulla and Co, 8 bales goat skins tanned Aziz and Co, 28 bales empty cylinders Brunner Mond and Co, 2 bales Persian lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Purmanand and Co, 27 bales cow hides tanned L Tharia and Sons, 3 bales goat skins tanned Haji N and Haji Eisa, 16 bales goat skins tanned Haji R Rahimanbhoy and Co, 1 bale sheep skins tanned Haji R Rahimanbhoy and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—2000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for London:—8 bundles woolen carpets F Haji off, 19 bundles rabbit skins A Azizullah off 48 cwt fishmaws H A Mohamed and Son, 21 bundles cotton and woollen carpets M M T Afshar, 200 cwt kang seed V Bhaskar.

S S Othello for Hull:—6000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—169 bales cotton waste Khemji Visram and Co, 2000 cwt wheat pollards The Bombay Co Ltd, 6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co, 10900 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed, 210 bales wool F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 2000 cwt linseed oil cake The Alliance Trading Co, 2810 cwt linseed oil cake A Bhanji and Bros, 2650 cwt groundnut oil cake A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt white peas E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 1500 cwt lentils E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

Castalia for Valencia:—1000 cwt castorseed Louis Dryfus and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool or Glasgow:—6000 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

S S Bradavon for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 110 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Mulbera for London:—200 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros, 27 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Mulbera for Hamburg:—3000 cwt barley E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 1001 cwt ajwa seed Kevalram and Co, 100 cwt cashew nuts kernels Amin and Sons.

S S Mulbera for Hull:—3000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Mulbera for Peracus:—10 bales grey cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—100 tons old iron scrap Hardcastle Waud and Co Ltd, 100 tons old iron scrap J Shariff and Sons, 100 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Capodimonte for Naples:—10000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Umvolosi for Dunkirk:—9000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 1000 cwt poppy seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Umvolosi for Barcelona:—8000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 15 cases dried sausages casings S M H Kadarbakhsh, 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Aki Maru for Kobe:—22 bales wool Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales grey cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales grey cotton yarn Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes maru for Kobe:—905 bales cotton Ali Bros.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ticularly because about 80 per cent. of the drain from freight results from the utter absence of Indian ships in the foreign trade of the country. It is true that the ocean trade is one in which State aid to be beneficial can only take one form, namely, the granting of bounties to steamers running on one particular route. Such bounties should therefore be paid in the initial stages to Indian owned and managed ships engaged in the trade between India and U. K. Continent. In order to meet this payment it would be necessary to adopt some such policy as the levying of a cargo tax or an income tax on freight as recommended by some of the witnesses before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. In view, therefore, of the large sums of money earned in the carriage of foreign trade and the facility with which India following the example of other countries including the dominions of the British Empire could arrange for the payment of bounties, it is eminently desirable that the Government of India should take up the question of Indian participation in the ocean-going trade side by side with that of the coastal traffic for Indian steamers. It is only by progress along these parallel lines that the Indian Mercantile Marine can grow at a pace which is necessary if the economic and commercial interests of the country are to be no longer ignored.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROROGUED.

FAREWELL TO SIR MAHOMED SHAFI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

For exactly an hour the Council of State held its sitting to-day, after which the session was prorogued by the order of the Governor General read out by the President. During this short sitting questions of Mr. Yaminkhan and Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari were answered. The Land Customs Bill (as passed by the Legislative Assembly) was taken into consideration and passed. Sir Mahomed Shafi leader of the House was a recipient of farewell speeches from all sides of the House.

Sir Devaprasad asked has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in South Africa regarding the Indian question in South African Papers that the Government of India and South African Government should communicate thereabout (repatriation of Indians) with one another? Will the Government be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take in that matter and what measures have been taken to present Indian case before Ormsby Gore Committee in South Africa. Sir B. N. Sarma replied Government of India have seen the comments on the speech made by the Secretary of State for Colonies but not the speech itself. They have, however, cabled for the text of the speech and on receipt of it will consider whether any action on their part is called for. The question of sending a representative of India to assist the Ormsby Gore Committee has been the subject of correspondence. But since that body is primarily charged with the duty of collecting information it has been decided that it is not necessary to send one. The Government, however, hope that it may be possible to make representations on matters affecting Indian interests which are likely to come within the purview of deliberations of the Southborough Committee before it meets in London.

The Land Customs Bill was taken into consideration and passed without much discussion. Mr. Mewatters, Finance Secretary pointed out that it had no application whatsoever to States in India. The Bombay and Madras Acts had become obsolete and Bombay, Burma and Madras Governments had accepted the provisions of this Bill which would give Government machinery to safe-guard customs revenue and also to prevent loss of revenue by smuggling till a biggar machinery was devised in consultation with the Central Legislature. Sir Devaprasad wanted to know if this Bill would in any way affect the treaty relationships with the Siam Government. The Finance Secretary replied that Siam had no objection to the procedure contemplated in this Bill.

FAREWELL TO SIR MAHOMED SHAFI

Sir Dinshaw Wacha started the series of fare-well speeches given to Sir Mahomed Shafi. He referred to Sir Mahomed's tact, judgment and political sagacity, his breadth of views, lucidity of expression, polished manners and refined culture which had endeared him to this House. In the Viceroy's Executive Council he had been a true interpreter of the feelings and sentiments of Indian people and Sir Dinshaw hoped that when Sir Mahomed got out of the officialdom he would help in material and moral advancement of the people of India. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Arther Froom, Mr. Natesan and many others made speeches in the strain

The Presidendt before allowing Sir Mahomed Shafi to sing his official swansong associated the chair with all that had been said of him. He (Sir Mahomed) had represented the interests of the House as a whole while never paltering in presenting t Government case. The smooth working of the Council was due to the fact that Sir Mahomed had always kept the chair in touch with the feelings not of Government alone but of Council as well and that tradition was a valuable one. Sir Montagu Butler wished Sir Mahomed happy and successful future.

Sir Mahomed Shafi expressed his sense of deep gratitude for all the kindly sentiments expressed about him. He had achieved as leader of the House was due to the spirit in Council which had throughout displayed high sense of responsibility. He hoped that the very pleasant associations attached to the position of the Leader of the House would abide with him for may years to come. He had tried to do his duty in accordance with the light with which providence had endowed him. He was not only a Punjabee but an Indian, and a citizen of the greatest Empire which the world had ever known (Applause). He regarded the citizenship of that Empire as one of his proudest possessions (loud applause). He had always throughout his career both in public life as well as in the official world tried to do his duty in the consciousness of that position. citizen of the British Empire and when he would enter into the professional and public life, he would continue to do his duty (loud and ; rolonged applause). The Council was then prorogued President bidding the members farewell.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

We understand that over 700 ladies of Bombay have so far signed the letter proposed to be sent to Mahatma Gandhi. The draft of the letter appeared in our yesterday's issue.

SHA IDI JATHAS.

DO THEY WEAR KHADI?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There have been inquiries from many sides desiring to know whether the Shahadi Jathas wear Shudha Khadi. In reply I have to observe as follows:—

(1) That Akalis love Khadi. Their Jathas do get presents of small quantities of Shudha Khaddar from villagers. But taken as a whole, the Khaddar they wear is not Shudha—not hand spun and hand woven.

(2) At the outset, the S.G.P.C. bought some Shudha Khadi, but found it costlier than mill yarn khadi, and so they took to the latter. The undersigned has interviewed Sirdar Mangalsingh and the S.G.P.C., and Sir. Kishanchandji, who is in charge of Khadi production in the Punjab, has consented to supply Shudha Khadi to the Akalis at the actual cost price, which is slightly over the prices of mill yarn Khadi. The S.G.P.C. has been considering the matter, and the writer has no doubt, that that great band of non-violent non-cooperators will adopt Shudha Khadi for their Jathas, and for their Shrines which will eventually help their own villagers, and hence their own movement. Sat Sri Akal.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In addition to numerous difficulties through which the middle class population especially have got to pass at present, the unemployment crisis is telling very hard upon a large majority of them. With a view to gauging the actual situation Mr. L G. Sedgwick the Director of Labour Office is, I believe, arranging for securing proper statictics. But, unfortunately, no one seems directly to interest himself in the solution of this imminent problem. According to my humble calculation, which I have been able to arrive at after moving round in different places, no less than ten thousand clerks are just now either thrown out of emylopment or have to work on reduced salaries.

On behalf of the Unemployment Bureau which we have started under the auspices of the Central Labour Board, I invited applications for clerkship by newspaper advertisement in two of the local Marathi Journals. The response was that there were 158 applications for that post of Rs 30. Starvation is staring a very large number of these respectable middle class workers in the face.

I am pained to write that two young men, each of whom had a family of six to support, were prepared to work for any remuneration, stating that they had asked the members of their family, among whom were also women, to find living for themselves any way they could. This presents a melancholy picture of the effect which the economical distress is creating upon the social life of this class of people. I am strongly of opinion that the increasing number of suicides and crimes committed daily in our town is due to the struggle which the unfortunate victims have got to make against unemployment and starvation. It is high time people, as well as Government bestirred themselves to a sense of their responsibility and duty.

It is the duty of the State to look after its unemployed. Unfortunately our own capitalists have not the inspiration of that sympathy which would actuate them to give a little more of their love and sacrifice to their unfortunate underlings.

The whole unemployment question requires to be fully investigated so that Government and the public might interest themselves in the solution of the same.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL AGENT.

MR. WATSON TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, Sept. 21.

Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S, the first Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar under the reorganisation scheme placing Cutch, Kathiawar and Palanpur under the direct control of the Government of India is to arrive at Rajkot by the Gujerat Mail on the evening of October 9th.

NATION ON TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

to membersnip of Khilafat and other organisations. Hoping this will receive the support of reasonable people of both communities and will satisfy Mahatmaji as a necessary step to achieve his object.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

MRS. SARALA DEVI'S SUGGESTION.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhurani has addressed the following letter to Mrs. Annie Besant:—

Lahore,
20th September, 1924.

Dear Dr. Besant,

The Kohat Tragedy and similar outbreaks cry for a permanent solution of the Hindu Musalman tension both in the name of humanity and of Indian nationality. In India politics is indissolubly tied up with religion. for the greatest hindrance towards a united Indian Nation is the religious antagonism of the two major people:—Hindu and Musalman. If this antagonism can be brought under efficient control, Swaraj with peace and plenty will be within sight, not otherwise. For the furtherance of this object the co-operation of religious heads with political leaders is absolutely necessary. To that end I humbly submit the following scheme in outline for your consideration.

1. In the proposed Round Table Conference you should invite not only representatives of political parties but of purely religious bodies also.

2 After the political parties have settled their differences at the first sitting and found a common a platform, the representatives of every religious institution, Sanatan Sabha, Arya Samaj, Sikh Diwan; Islamia Anjuman and others should be asked to join at the second sitting.

3. Those of them who are not inclined to be mixed up with politics should be appealed to on humanitarian grounds to confer with politicians to devise means to stop frequent bloodshed and loss of life, honour and property by communal fracas.

4. There should be a covenant drawn up between the political and religious body that the former would safeguard the interests of all the communities and the latter either directly or through their agents or employees should in no way foment differences.

5. The necessity for a revision of methods of preaching should be urged and particular care should be taken in the training and selection of preachers.

6. It should be made obligatory on the preachers to pass a test of efficiency in their respective religions by a judicious recasting of doctrines made with a view to emphasise the points of contact with all religions and they should be made to take a vow to tolerate differences and to observe self-restraint against wounding the religious susceptibilities of men and women of other faiths.

Without a definite handling of the situation by ourselves on the lines of the above suggestions, I am afraid Swaraj or Home Rule will remain a will 'o' the wisp ever eluding our grasp."

NEED OF THE MOMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Presuming that Mahatma Gandhi's fast is what Mr. Ranga Iyer, M. L. A., deems it to be, it has served one purpose. It has done what riots and bloodshed have not been able to do. It has done what the desecration of temples has not been able to do. It has brought home to our leaders and bosses the real gravity of the question of questions, the intercommunal dissensions. To those who really did spare quiet minutes to think of Gandhi's recent speeches, writings and movements, the fast did not come as a surprise. After the levity with which Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's suffering was treated, Gandhi's fast was only an inevitable sequel. Even Gandhi's fast is being treated with considerable levity by most of the big folk except Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya. Mr. Jinnah, it was who said that he looked upon Swaraj and Hindu-Moslem Unity as interchangeable terms. It was fitting, therefore, that he should refuse to make any statement. Pandit Malaviya's statement clearly shows that he fully appreciates Gandhi's action. The following words require to be prominently repeated.

"Instead of trying to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to give up his vow, those who appreciate the depth of his feeling and sincerity and the earnestness of his desire to put an end to these Hindu-Muslim differences should themselves take the vow honestly to do all they can speedily to bring about an effective understanding between the two communities so that these incidents should cease to disgrace our country and cease to cause an undeserved misery to innocent people."

There are those who think Gandhi did not calculate twentyone days on his fingers; there are those who probably think it did not occur to Gandhi that he need not have fixed any period. They might well have remembered that he announced an indefinite fast in November 1921 to be broken when the several communities in Bombay should make peace. They may one and all remember very well that Gandhi has decided on the fast and its duration after pretty long deliberation. There is nothing which they deserve to take to their hearts more firmly than Pandit Malaviya's words. Those who sincerely desire Gandhi to live should concentrate all their time, brain and energy to achieve the one consummation viz. Hindu-Muslim Unity (which of course means a national understanding of all communities). The clear evidence of improvement in this matter will be quite sufficient to keep Gandhi alive. His fasts have worked miracles in the past. If only the masses viz. the poor illiterate misguided people know that Gandhi is fasting on account of their folly, they will come in their thousands with hands folded and hearts cleansed by penitence to beg forgiveness of Mahatma. The effect on them of Mahatma's fast will be electrical. The sight of the erstwhile combatants coming to Gandhi in rivalry to catch his eye first will be more than sufficient to keep Gandhi alive. Those that have been calling him a visionary and a faddist may not understand this. But those who could shout against a speaker who might not call him Mahatma, must be able to believe this.

Let levity and superficiality be abandoned by leaders at least at this moment. Let thos only come in who have as passionate a faith in Hindu-Muslim Unity as Gandhi himself. Let others stand aside at this moment. When Mahatma abstains from food let others abstain at least from superficial and superfluous words. Let all rest assured that Gandhi can survive the fast, if the big men put their shoulders really to the wheel and set agoing the engine of intercommunal amity. Let us cease finding fault with the masses. They will come like "British soldiers" to lay their lives at the Mahatma's feet. Theirs is not the failure. Let the readers realise that the failure is their own. Gandhi will stand the fast but may break in the face of the continued levity and superficiality of many of those who are exhibiting so much concern at the self-imposed penance of Mahatmaji. Let those of us who have faith in prayer pray to Almighty. Those of us, who have some desire to follow the master's action, should take a vow to do without some one of their indulgence up to 8th October. The fast is a call to every Indian to do or to abstain from doing something at least for a limited period.—Yours, etc.,

Gamdevi, P. R. LELE.
Sept. 21. B. V. WARERKAR.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs
(1) Manibhai Dalpatbhai.
(2) Jethalal Manilal.

The accused No. 1, Manibhai Dalpatbhai, was charged that he in the months of February and March, 1924, during the proceedings in the High Court Suit No. 1399 of 1921 at Bombay did abet one Jethalal Manilal, accused No. 2, in the commission of the offence of corruptly using as genuine in evidence the following documents:—

(1) Receipt No. 520 and (2) Receipt No. 527 in the receipt book of the firm of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai which he knew to be fabricated and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 109, 193 and 196 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused No. 2, Jethalal Manilal, was charged in that he in the months of February and March, 1924, during the proceedings in the High Court Suit No. 1399 of 1921 corruptly used as genuine evidence the two abovementioned receipts which he knew to be fabricated and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 193 and 196 of the Indian Penal Code.

There were alternative charges against both the accused.

The accused No. 1 was further charged in the alternative with having abetted one Jethalal Manilal in the commission of the offence of fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine in evidence the said two receipts in the receipt book of the firm of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 109 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused No. 2 was also charged in the alternative with having committed the offence of fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine evidence the said two receipts during the proceedings in the said High Court suit under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Kemp appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared on behalf of the accused No. 1; Mr. B. J. Desai appeared on behalf of the accused No. 2.

The prosecution case was that the accused No. 1 was a partner in the firm of Jagatbhai Manibhai and Co. who carried on business as brokers, cotton merchants and commission agents in Ahmedabad and Bombay. He was also a member in the firm of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai and Co. who carried on business as shroffs in Bombay.

The facts which led to the High Court Suit No. 1399 of 1921 were as follows:—

The plaintiff in that suit was the owner of certain forests in the Malabar. The firm of Jagatbhai Manibhai and Co. wanted to purchase the leasehold interest in the said forests and on 6th May, 1919, a letter of option was given to them by the plaintiff to purchase his interests in the said forests for Rs. 1,45,000 within a certain time. As however the time given in the letter of option had passed away, the plaintiff declined to sell his interests for the said amount of Rs. 1,45,000 as the prices by that time had considerably gone up. Eventually it was agreed between the plaintiff and the firm of Jagatbhai Manibhai that the latter should purchase the same for Rs. 4 lakhs. The firm of Jagatbhai Manibhai did not pay the full purchase price and the plaintiff filed the above suit against them to recover the balance of the purchase price being Rs. 3,25,000 which still remained unpaid.

In the written statement which the accused No. 1 had filed in the said suit and sworn by him, he stated that in fact the balance of Rs. 3,25,000 had been already paid by him personally to the plaintiff. That he had asked Jethalal Manilal, his munim in the firm of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai, to make arrangements for Rs. 3,25,000 which he wanted to take with him for paying the same to the plaintiff. Thereafter Jethalal gave him Rs. 3,25,000 in cash which he had received from one Keshavlal by way of fixed deposit and he personally paid the same to the plaintiff. In support of his case the accused No. 1 while giving evidence at the hearing of the suit before Mr. Justice Fawcett produced two fixed deposit receipts being receipts Nos. 520 and 527 in the receipt book of the firm of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai and Co. which according to him showed that "he had moneys enough to pay off the plaintiff and that in fact he did pay off the said amount."

The accused No. 2 also gave evidence to the effect that one Keshavlal had deposited with the firm of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai and Co. Rs. 3,25,000 and that he had made out the receipts for the same and that he had paid the said amount to his master, the accused No. 1.

On examining the said two receipts, Mr. Justice Fawcett came to the conclusion that they were not genuine, but fabricated for the purposes of the case and his Lordship accordingly sanctioned the prosecution of the accused No. 1 and No. 2.

The learned counsel for the prosecution then pointed out some of the differences between these two receipts and the other receipts in the receipt book from which he contended that these two receipts were not printed off the same block of types which were set to print the other receipt forms in the receipt book and therefore they could not possibly form part of the said receipt book in which they found their place. He therefore submitted that these two receipts were clearly fabricated for supporting the case of the accused No. 1 in the said suit.

After the case for the prosecution was over, the accused No. 2 made a statement that when he received the moneys from Keshavlal he made receipts and he made out receipts at the very same time and that these receipts were genuine.

The accused No. 1 made no statement, but left his case in the hands of his counsel. He had however made a statement in the lower Court where he stated that he knew nothing about the receipts and that he was absolutely innocent.

In addressing the jury Sir Chimanlal stated that there was no evidence to show that Keshavlal did not deposit Rs. 3,25,000. The prosecution did not call Keshavlal or any other person to establish this fact. From the 'khatas' of Keshavlal in the books of Jagatbhai Dalpatbhai and Co. it was clear that at that time he was a very substantial man and had a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs as balance to his credit.

The prosecution further failed to show that the plaintiff in the said suit had not been paid Rs. 4 lakhs. No evidence was adduced by the prosecution to prove this point. These two essential ingredients as required to be proved under Section 192 of the Indian Penal Code were wanting and therefore the prosecution failed to prove the case against accused No. 1.

The prosecution also failed to prove their case on the alternative charge under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

Further there was no evidence that accused No. 1 was the person who instigated any fabrication of the receipts. He therefore urged that the prosecution entirely failed to prove their case against accused No. 1.

After Sir Chimanlal finished his address, the Court rose for the day.

FIRST ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

JUDGMENT ON SECOND TO-DAY.

The hearing of the case was resumed on Tuesday morning when his Lordship wanted in the first instance to hear counsel on the point of law in relation to Sec. 172 and 464 of the Indian Penal Code. Accordingly his Lordship asked the gentlemen of the Jury to retire for a short while. In the absence of Mr. Kemp who was ill Mr. Vicaji appeared for the Prosecution.

After the dicussion on the point of law the jury was recalled. Mr. B. J. Desai counsel for accused No. 2 addressed the jury.

During the course of his address Mr. Desai pointed out that the very foundation under the sections under which the accused No. 2 was charged, was wanting and the prosecution wanted them (i.e. the jury) to come to a conclusion based on no facts but on suspicious circumstances. What the prosecution proved was that it was Jethalal who wrote out the receipts and that these receipts were different from other receipts in the receipt book. From these two premises the prosecutions wanted the jury to presume that these receipts must have been fraudulently made.

The learned counsel urged that no amount of mere suspicious circumstances could establish a fact and it was very dangerous for the jury to come to any conclusion from such suspicious circumstances.

The prosecution entirely failed to show that Keshavlal did not deposit Rs. 325,000 It was absolutely necessary for the prosecution to prove this if they wanted to support their case that the two receipts were corruptly used. On the contrary there was ample evidence to show that Keshavlal was a man of means and that in fact about that times he had about 6 lacs of rupees to his credit in his account with the firm of Jagabhai Dalpatbhai and Co.

Further the prosecution entirely failed to show that the plaintiff in the said suit was not paid 4 lacs of rupees. Unless this was shown how could the prosecution prove that these two receipts were fabricated with intent to defraund any one or with intent to cause a wrongful loss or wrongful gains as required under the sections of the Indian Penal Code.

After the summed up the case the jury retired to consider their verdict.

They returned after about three quarters of an hour.

With regard to accused No. 1 the jury unanimously brought a verdict of not guilty With regard to accused No. 2 the jury was divided by 4 to 5. They were therefore asked by the Court to retire and reconsider their verdict.

After some time the jury returned and again were divided by 5 to 4 The verdict of the 5 was not guilty.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury with regard to accused No. 1 and acquitted him.

With regard to accused No. 2 his Lordship adjourned the case till to-day (Wednesday) to consider what order he should pass His Lordship discharged the jury.

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VEN-YUSA
OXYGEN FACE CREAM

"Scented" or "Unscented" in dainty opal jars. Re. One all chemists and perfumers.

I.V 96

ASSAM COUNCIL.

MOTION FOR INCREASING MINISTERS' SALARIES DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Sept. 22.

In the Assam Legislative Council a motion to raise the Ministers' salaries from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 per month was defeated by only one vote. The Council acceded to a supplementary demand amounting to Rs. 1,89,797. The Hon'ble Mr. Webster, Finance Member, laid on the table a list of economies affected since April 1921 resulting in an immediate saving of over Rs. 11 lakhs while the permanent savings would amount to nearly Rs. 8 lakhs.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 23.

S S British Fern Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co. Abadon:—2497.9 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Surada Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Calcutta:—20 bales cotton goods, 20 bales mosquito nets, 35 bales hessian cloth 229 bales gunnies bags, 247 bales jute twine 325 bundles old gunnies, 22 bundles hemp twine, 27 bundles brass pipes, 10 casks linseed oil, 61 cases medicines, 28 cases tea, 1549 h/chests tea, 325 f/chests tea, 31 f/chests tea dust, 3476 bags rice, 500 bags paddy, 200 bags boiler cement, 216 bags beteinuts, 21 bags pepper, 28 bags ginger (dry), 18 bags sandalwood powder.

From Alleppey:—25 bags dry ginger.

From Colombo:—43 cases tea, 60 cases canned salmon, 83 cases fruits, 52 cases vermouth.

S S Hymettus Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Calcutta:—22 bales Hessian cloth, 30 bales jute twine, 60 bales old gunnies, 12 cases paint, 24 bales cotton p. goods, 90 packages antimony, 119 bags betelnuts, 100 bags boiler cement, 6249 bags rice, 541 chests tea.

From:—200 bales cotton.

From Madras:—600 bales cotton 75 cases aniline colour.

From Cudalore:—200 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticoren:—824 bales cotton, 50 cases tea, 260 cases cocoanuts oil, 24 cases aniline dye, 12 barrels aniline dye, 36 drums aniline dye, 194 bundles mats, 879 bundle coir yarn, 160 jottas coir yarn, 924 bundles coir rope, 245 bags cocoanuts, 16 bags cardamoms.

From Cochin:—250 bags cocoanut oil cakes.

Economic & Financial Review.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The Legislative Assembly as constituted at present is not prepared to give a blank cheque to the Government to pass whatever legislation they like regardless of its real merits and effects on the progress of the country at large. The Government have not found it plain and subservient as they found the first Assembly under the Reforms Scheme. Even during the current session the Assembly has shown its perfect independence and watchfulness of the interests of the public with reference to the monstrous attempt to palm off the report of the Lee Commission on this country and after that the efforts of the Government to get the sanction of the Legislative Assembly to the separation of Railway Finance from the General Finances. On principle there was a practical unanimity for it was felt that the acceptance of this principle would facilitate the working of the State Management of Railways. As long as Railway Finance continues to be mixed up with the General Finances there is every likelihood of Government manipulating their budget by manipulations in the Railway budget and this would lead to the Railways suffering through being used as a milch-cow for the general revenues and expenditure. While the acceptance of the general principle was held good, as recommended by the Acworth Committee also, it was felt that the mere sanctioning of this principle by the Assembly would leave the Government free to depart, if they liked, from the principle and policy of State Management of Railways and might lead them to find out some new arrangement for managing the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways by Companies formed in India. It has been seen since the Assembly passed last year the resolution in favour of State Management of Railways of the G.I.P. and E.I. Railways that efforts of Government have been unremitting towards, if possible, getting some Company or other started to take over the management of one or both the railways and latterly the Government did not make any secret of it and the Hon. Member for Commerce had to admit that their efforts at getting a company promoted for this purpose had practically failed. If this principle, however, is accepted the Government may find their hands strengthened in the direction of Company management and it was perfectly natural, therefore, that the Assembly so anxious to secure the policy of State Management it last year adopted. The Government know that the policy of State Management is not only the policy approved of by the Assembly but practically by the whole of the Indian commercial community and the general Indian public. They would not, however have any compunction with regard even to going against the whole of this public feeling if they find their hands free and it was for this purpose that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved an amendment to the general resolution of the Government asking for a specific guarantee that no railway line now or hereafter be handed over to Company management without the previous approval of the Assembly. The amendment contained some other provisos also with regard to the Indianisation of Railway Service and appointment of Indians to the Railway Board. The amendment suggesting all these provisos was a perfectly constitutional amendment and merely showed the desire of the Assembly not to pass such an important legislation without providing certain safeguards against its possible abuse. The only response Government could give was that Government were agreeable to all these suggestions and that it would not be constitutionally possible to have some of these suggestions tacked on the main resolution. One fails to understand why this should be so. Speaker after speaker on the popular side pressed for the acceptance of the amendment but the Government remained obdurate till they found that the game would be lost unless they compromised. An eleventh-hour proposal for compromise was, therefore, forthcoming and Sir Purshotamdas naturally was not in a position to accept the compromise there and then with the result that the discussion had to be postponed. Assurances of the Government that Indianisation of Railway Services is proceeding apace have not convinced anybody as their conduct throughout has belied their assurances and promises. Railway Services, in fact, have proved a vertiable citadel against the introduction of Indians and for the sole monopoly of Europeans. It was insulting to be told by Sir Charles Innes that there were no Indians available for the Railway Board. One admires, if not anything else, the cool effrontery of some of these members of the Government to tell a people of three hundred million strength and a comparatively large population of educated and cultured men that there are no men capable enough to serve on the Railway Board. All the more so when Government cannot be unaware of their being more than a dozen Indians in this country who would well do credit to their appointments to the Railway Board if such are made. The plain and frank proposition is that the Government do not wish to appoint any Indian to the priviledged position of membership of the Railway Board and that they deliberately ignore the claims of those who are in every way eligible as much as, if not more than, the present European members of the Board. There is Mr. S. C. Ghose, for instance, who was once a special officer of the Railway Board and whose profound knowledge of the technicalities and administration of Railways, have never been sufficiently taken advantage of in the services of his country. An unsympathetic foreign Government lets Mr. Ghose lie unemployed in Calcutta, whilst youngsters with practically no knowledge and no experience are imported every year from Great Britain to fill high and responsible posts in the different services. It will be worth studying, a statement showing the periods of services put up by the different European officers in Railway services, their past careers in Great Britain and their present salaries and official positions in this country and then compare these statistics with a similar statement regarding Indian officers. It will be thus seen how the amendment moved by Sir Purshotamdas was quite *bonafide* and reflected the feelings and sentiments of the whole of the Indian people in general and his special constituency of Indian commerce in particular.

MALICIOUS ATTACKS.

I have gone at such details into this question, for widely malicious untrue and misleading statements have been made by the correspondent of a local Anglo-Indian paper who has recently made himself notorious by his strong antipathy to the people's party in the Assembly. What is worse, the Anglo-Indian paper itself came forward with a leader supporting practically the mischievous statements of its Simla correspondent. The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" said that no demonstration of good intention and honesty of purpose on Government's part had prevented the Independent Party in the Legislature meekly treading along the line that Pandit Motilal Nehru marked out for them and further on, "that Sir Purshotamdas was the one chosen for pulling the chest out of the fire and his principle supporters were members of the Independent Party." The "Times of India" itself comes out with a leader in its issue of 19th instant shedding crocodile tears on the conduct of Bombay representatives in the Assembly. It adopts the very dishonest practice with which we are unfortunately familiar in the political life, of praising the achievements of deceased gentlemen and drawing inferences that they would not have behaved in the way in which their successors have behaved had they been alive. This is doing a great injustice to the deceased members, drawing at the same time a red herring across the trail and misleading entirely the public opinion. Several times it is said if Lokamanya Tilak had been alive or Sir Perozeshah Mehta or Mr. Gokhale had been alive they would have acted in a particular way under particular circumstances. Different parties chalk out naturally different lines on which the deceased patriots would have acted. Similarly the "Times of India" regrets that the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey are not now in the Assembly, implying that they would have voted with the Government on the question of separation of Railway Finance had they been alive. It is a grave breach of common decency to trot forward these names for the support of one's own pet and selfish theories, for it is doing a very great injustice to these leaders of trade and industries even to infer that they would have been in the Government lobby and opposed some of the cherished feelings and sentiments of their own countrymen. Both of them were made of strong stuff and it does not lie with the "Times of India" with its object of throwing mud at Sir Purshotamdas to say that either Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy or Sir Vithaldas Thackersey would have acted differently from the way in which Sir Purshotamdas has acted. The fact is that these Anglo-Indian mentors of ours hate as deadly poison those people among the capitalist class who have got the patriotism, moral courage and public spirit not to remain tied to their leading strings and not to dance attendance on the corridors of Anglo-Indian papers or to the door-mats to Under-Secretaries of Provincial Governments. Hence will be seen a bitter vindictiveness in the writings of these Anglo-Indian papers whenever any leaders of commerce and industry identify themselves with the political movement and take the only line in their public life which a self-respecting man should. We had occasion to see only a few months back how this same Bori Bunder Anglo-Indian paper was vindictively pursuing a leading businessman of Bombay with public spirit and moral courage whose only fault is that he looks at public questions with Indian eyes and not with spectacles lent to him either by the Anglo-Indian Press or the bureaucrats. The services of Sir Purshotamdas to his country and to the commercial community have been of too high an order to be besmirched by the mud flinging processes and pranks of a rabid foreign press and he is too self-respecting a man to be cowed down by the campaign of calumny and vilification that is set on foot to persecute him just because he does not go into the Government lobby and refers to Pandit Motilal Nehru as his leader. It is high time now that the Indian commercial community should once for all let these Anglo-Indian papers know their real place in this land and inform them that all their attempts at creating a schism and driving a wedge between political leaders and commercial and industrial leaders have by this time been perfectly seen through as intended merely to weaken both the political and commercial movements and to keep Indian permanently under the jack-boots of Commercial Imperialism. When will these Anglo-Indian papers understand that the Nationalist Party in the Assembly is not a party of revolution? Misrepresenting the attitude of our opponents dishonestly does not always pay and if these Anglo-Indian papers do not stop their game they will find that the boomerang is an instrument which one throws at his opponent but it is more likely to come back and hit the thrower himself. From the details of a compromise which is reported to have been arrived at between the Government and the Nationalist Party with regard to the separation of Railway Finance, it is now clear that Government have practically accepted suggestions of the Nationalist Party against which the Anglo-Indian Press has been fuming and fretting and which were considered revolutionary and nothing short of treason even to propose in the Assembly.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The expected has happened and the Government of India have refused to budge an inch from their currency policy and even to allot a special day for the consideration of the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas, which, unfortunately, came very low in the ballot. It merely goes to show how far the Government of India are from the real feelings of the people and how shut up thousands of miles of away on the hills of Simla they have either lost the pulse of the people or deliberately flouted them in pursuit of interests other than the interests of the country. For the last four years if there has been anything clear and obvious to every man in the street it is that the commercial community has condemned the change in the ratio which has wrought such disaster upon trade and industries. For four years the Indian commercial community has been agitating, agitating and agitating to get that wrong righted and yet after the end of four years' strenuous campaign all that they are told is that the Government will not even have the grace and common decency to allot a special day for consideration of the two currency Bills meant to right the wrong committed in 1920. If the Government had allotted a special day the Assembly would have at least got the opportunity of pronouncing its opinion one way or the other upon the present situation in the country. Sir Purshotamdas put several interpellations, however, in the Assembly when he saw that his Bills had no chance of coming forward this session and the Hon. the Finance Member has replied to these questions. There is nothing new in these replies and the same old tale is repeated that the time has not yet come for changing the ratio, a hint being plainly given that even a higher ratio than 1 4d. gold may be fixed. The Finance Member admitted that the money situation is stringent and yet treats lightly the suggestion that the situation is critical or that the 2sh. even on the statute book was doing an incalculable harm to trade and industries. This indifference and obtuseness have characterised the Financial administration of this country and there can be no hope for getting attention paid to these problems till India becomes master in her own land. All these four years propaganda work, discussion and agitation have merely proved what a huge hoax the present administrative system is.

DIZZINESS AND HEADACHES

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SECOND EDITION.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Conditions remain slightly unsettled in South-west of the Bay and monsoon has strengthened in the South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, East Malabar, Mysore and Southeast Madras, and local in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana West, the West Central Provinces the Madras Deccan and the Madras coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Gujarat Central Provinces East and Bombay Deccan.

Principal amounts are:—Bassein one inch, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh one and a half, Silchar one, Bahraich Dhera Dun one and a half, Mukteswar, Dharampur, Bhuj, Saugor Chitaldrug one, Mysore, Mangalore, Kodaikanal two, Madura four, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Decrease in the United Pdovinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23rd Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 23rd Sept. 1922.	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 01	47 20	69 75	77 43
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 00	53 57	65 92	74 82
Esplanade (Gov. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 00	52 66	66 04	84 55
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 00	57 78	72 20	77 77

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 22

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.782
Temperature of Air	81.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 „
Dew Point	76.4 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	85% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	5.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.7 „
Minimum	77.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	114 miles
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches
Total fall during month	7.57 „
Do. do. year	47.20 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 23rd Sept.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tu.	23	7	10	24	4	23	13	53	21 2
		18	41	23	2		..	..	..
W.	24	8	22	25	1	24	1	19	19 4
		20	10	23	11		14	46	20 3
Th.	25	9	7	26	0	25	2	15	18 8
		21	9	25	1		15	21	19 2
F.	26	9	42	26	10	26	3	12	17 10
		21	51	26	3		15	59	18 2
Sat.	27	2	59	26	9	27	10	4	21 6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19 4
Sun.	28	10	50	28	3	28	4	34	16 6
		23	11	28	3		17	2	16 2
M.	29	11	23	28	8	29	5	9	16 1
		23	50	28	10		17	35	15 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 23rd September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the west of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the east. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 0.10 inches of rain and Jhansi 0.14 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temprature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.14 inches of rain, Jaipur 0.25 inches, Mount Abu 0.30 inches and Jodhpur 0.14 inches. Skies are clear over Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in north Rajputana and the minimum higher in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.99 inches of rain, Bhavnagar Para 3.68 inches and Ahmadabad 0.52 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal at Bhavnagar Para. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and at Neemuch; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.16 inches of rain, Saugor 1.20 inches, Hoshangabad 0.12 inches and Amraoti 0.36 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Berar and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Akola and in excess at Chanda. Temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86deg.7 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79deg.0 (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.11 inches of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the northwest of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Temperature was almost normal except at the aforesaid station, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula and generally in northwest India excluding the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, southeast Madras and east Rajputana, and local in the United Provinces, west Rajputana, Cutch, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.44 inches, Calicut 0.12 inches, Cochin 0.13 inches, Trivandrum 0.27 inches, Bellary 0.41 inches, Madras 0.24 inches, Trichinopoly 1.09 inches, Negapatam 0.85 inches and Coimbatore 1.04 inches.

Forecast—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd Sept. 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened in Burma, but has been active in northeast India and the south of the Peninsula. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the north Central Provinces and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, south Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tezpur, Silchar, Chuibosa, Hazaribach three inches: Ranchi two; Patna, Naya Dumka one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 23DR OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.01	+4.14
Rawalpindi	..	23·82	22.21	+1.61
Lahore	..	14.38	14.75	—0.37
Hissar	..	7.13	11.14	—4.01
Ambala	..	19.81	22.86	—3.05
Delhi	..	19.84	22.04	—2.20
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	21.06	22.79	—1.73
Mainpuri	..	31.35	22.07	+9.28
Jhansi	0.14	38.09	31.79	+6 30
Cawnpore	0.10	43.75	30.78	+1297
Allahabad	..	35.72	32.90	+2.82
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.25	—0.75
Karachi	..	2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.14	30.74	18.09	+1265
Jaipur	0.25	36.09	21.36	+1533
Kotah	..	42.75	25.60	+1715
Mount Abu ..	0.30	64.55	57.21	+7.34
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.99	7.01	13.12	—6.11
Dwarka	..	3.31	12.36	—8.55
Veraval	..	14.78	17.14	—2.36
Rajkot	..	23.10	24.27	—1.11
Bhavnagar Para	3.68	13.08	19.34	—6.26
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	41.30	37.79	+3.51
Ahmedabad ..	0.52	23.84	27.17	—3.33
Deesa	..	29.58	23.10	+6.48
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	26.67	26.65	+0.02
Indore	..	31.01	29.28	+1.73
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	0.16	55.83	48.23	+7.60
Saugor	1.20	38.34	39.85	—1.51
Hoshangabad ..	0.12	37.01	43.64	—6.63
Khandwa	..	23.06	25.55	—2.49
Akola	..	26.28	25.25	+1.03
Amraoti	0.36	19.89	20.56	—0.67
Nagpur	..	27.56	41.25	—13.69
Chanda	..	30.45	44.04	—13.59
Raipur	..	28.29	43.04	—14.75
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.01	47.20	65.40	—18.0
Ratnagiri	..	91.38	91.67	—0.29
Mormugao	..	84.91	81.32	+0.62
Karwar	..	110.21	106.24	+3.99
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	17.08	17.12	—0.04
Ahmednagar ..	0.07	16.26	16.27	—0.01
Poona	0.04	16.87	18.83	—1.96
Sholapur	0.03	13.82	20.05	—6.23
Bijapur	0.02	6.98	12.66	—5.68
Belgaum	0.11	41.36	37.27	+4.09
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	16.99	22.38	—5.39
Nizamabad (Indr.) ..	..	27.94	34.17	—6.23
Hyderabad	..	23.13	23.20	—0.07
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.44	127.11	104.90	+2221
Calicut	0.12	132.85	86.93	+4592
Cochin	0.13	120.19	71.08	+4911
Ceylon—				
Colombo	1.61	32.64	20.21	+1243
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	..	20.37	22.80	—2.43
Bellary	0.41	10.09	9.68	+0.41
Cuddapah	..	11.07	17.51	—6.50
Madras	0.24	14.75	14.19	+0.56
Bangalore	0.02	17.71	17.53	+0.18
Coimbatore	1.04	23.24	5.24	+1800
Trichinopoly ..	0.09	9.45	10.21	—0.76
Negapatam	0.85	9.75	9.65	—3.87

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

In the share market in jutes only a limited business at bagging prices a fair turnover in debentures is reported. Coals were dull with only a small business. Samla and Kendras show a drop of one point. Teas meet with a good enquiry at steadily advancing rates. Chandypore is marked up about 30 and Ellenbarrie 70 points. In miscellaneous only a moderate business resulted without any new feature. Cottons after a quiet day closed easy. Government securities were steady at the advance. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/12, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928, 103/10, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926-41, 102.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24, Imperial Bank fully paid 1401, Indian Industrial Bank fully paid 7/10.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 69.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 27/10, Dunbar 194, Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Anglo India 379, Champdany 185, Cuve 42/8, Fort Gloster 930, Howrah 45/12, Kankinarrah 425, Kelvin 710, Lansdowne 325, Lawrence 588, National 98/8, Northbrook 58/8, Nuddea 49, Presidency 7/15.

Coals:—Chatebar 2/14, Minto 13, Samla and Kendra 9/8, Seetarampore 6/8.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref. 10/8, Britannia Building and Iron 2/4, Burn and Co., ord. 117, Indian Iron and Steel 27/8, Marshall and Co., 3/12, British India Corporation deferred 4/14, Calcutta Ice Association 12/6, Spences Hotel 10/4.

Tea Companies:—Basnatia 15/12, Betjan 28, Bishnauth 31/4, Central Cachar 109, Chandypore 225, Dessai and Parbuttia 430, Eastern Cachar 187, Hasimara 70/8, Joybirpara 30, Kalimugger and Khoreel 135, Maulvie 11/12, Naga Hill 18/8, Redbank 10, Tezpore 13, Tukvar 35/8, Ellenbarrie 350.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and elven sixteenth pence.

THE 4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW

Dated 26th August, 1924.

The next SESSION of the ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE being the Fourth Session, will be held at Lucknow in the months of January, 1925, the exact dates of which will be communicated later on. This Session is to be held for the purpose, *inter alia*, of devising ways and means for determining a course of instruction in Indian Music which will both satisfy the Modern Standards of Scientific Curious and ensure a tolerably competent knowledge of the Science and Art. This question will entail the consideration of all questions ancillary thereto, which will be discussed in Conference by members from all parts of India. During the Session of the Conference, practical artists of note will give performances in Vocal and Instrumental Music with a view to place before the Conference the present state of the Art. Intending visitors should notify their intention to attend the conference to the GENERAL SECRETARY ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW, by the 15th of December, 1924, in order to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

The following list shows some of the subjects, which will be discussed at the Conference, and persons intending to take part in the deliberations are invited to send their suggestions in the form of Written Articles, not later than 10th December, 1924, to the General Secretary of the Conference. A certain number of specially gifted Theorists and Artists will be invited at the expense of the Conference. Persons intending to take advantage of this concession should correspond with the General Secretary, stating their qualifications.

LIST.

1. The principles and procedure of determining the Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi and Vivadi Swaras. Explanation of their functional activities in the Ragas and Ragnis of Indian Music.
2. Principles underlying the practice of assigning seasons and times to the Ragas and Ragnis, their suitability otherwise to Modern Ragas.
3. The Ragas and their Rasas. Examination of the present state of music from the point of view of Rasas.
4. The Art of dancing, ancient and modern.
5. The system of notation best suited to Indian Music as sung and played today.
6. The distinguishing features (such as Aroha, Avarohe, Vadi, Samvadi, Vivadi etc.), of the Ragas falling under the following groups.
   1. Bilawal.
   2. Malar.
   3. Kanara.
   4. Todi.
7. The Laws governing the Music compositions of the present day.
8. Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Tala systems.
9. The methods of teaching Music in our Schools and Colleges.
10. The necessity or otherwise of a well conducted Music Journal. The best method of conducting it, etc.
11. The desirability or feasibility of effecting a fusion of the Northern and the Southern Music Systems.
12. The best method of preserving the Art now available in the Country.
13. The scheme for popularising education in Indian Music.
14. The Musical Instruments of India and their relative adaptability to Modern requirements.
15. The Ancient and the Modern Shruties. Their distribution among the modern Ragas. The proper methods of their determination and distribution.
16. Development of Indian Music in the Courts of the Emperors and Princes and Chiefs of India, with special reference to the experts and attainments of Haridasa Swami, Tansen, Gopal Nayak, Tayagraj and other eminent musicians. The effect of foreign influence on the Music of this Country if any.

N.B.—If the writers of these articles cannot for any reason attend at the Session of the Conference, their articles will nevertheless be given due consideration at the discussion of these questions.

The public are well aware of the prevailing diversity of opinion as to the mode of singing of even the most common and well known Ragas. With a view to introduce uniformity of definition, the standardising of the definitions of the Ragas was taken in hand at the Second Session of the Conference at Delhi in 1918. This work of standardising the Ragas definitions will be continued at the present Session of the Conference with the help of the distinguished and well known expert artists who are coming to the Conference.

It is needless to point out here the importance of the work which the Conference is doing and it is expected that all Music Lovers of the Country will attend it and all will help the Committee to make it a great success. Persons who have made special study of the subject or have useful suggestions to make are most cordially invited to give to the movement the benefit of their knowledge and experience and thereby help forward the great and sacred cause of Music.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
General Secretary,
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PAPER INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

EVIDENCE AGAINST PROTECTION.

The Tariff Board examined on Monday, Mr. H. Smith, Director, of the "Times of India" Press on the question of giving protection to paper industry in India.

Mr. Smith said a tariff on imported paper would increase the price to the consumer of all paper manufactured in India, and that was evident from the evidence given by the Managing Agents of the Indian paper industry, who said that the tariff should be applied even to newsprint. For the Illustrated Weekly they used the super calendered paper, containing no mechanical wood, which could not be made in India. The present tariff of 22 per cent was a severe enough burden, and any further increase would effectually destroy the possibility of the weekly being a paying proposition and they might have to consider its discontinuance. The present price was already a great handicap to cheap printing, the duty being increased from 2½ per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent on tariff valuation. The increase in the cost of paper was disadvantageous to the whole country. A large part of their work was done by contract and the additional cost would probably fall on them alone, except in one instance perhaps. He referred to the contract for the production of vernacular school text books in three languages for the Bombay Government. The contract allowed that in the event of costs rising, they were at liberty, after verification, to increase the selling price of the books to cover the extra cost, and that would affect all school children using the books. They had contracts with the Government of Bombay, the two local railways and the Municipality, etc. The Indian printing trade employed 49,378 workmen in 1921 and these skilled men could not turn to other occupations. They employed nearly 1,500 Indians, many of whom were trained by them and some in higher grades were paid up to Rs. 400 per month, and any reduction in the volume of work would react on the staff. The paper mills in India employed only about 6,301 men and the highest wage paid to an Indian in the paper mills was Rs. 40/8 per month. Owing to climatic and other reasons, Indian paper mills were able to manufacture only a few kinds of paper, and not the super calendered and other kinds of paper. Bamboo pulp was not suitble for every kind of paper, and the Bombay and Poona mills would have no local sources of supply. An increase of ten per cent in tariff would not be sufficient according to the witnesses before the Tariff Board, and efforts would be made often to increase the tariff. Any increase in the cost of paper would reduce the amount of printing done in India, and would raise prices of school books in particular and periodicals in general. He thought it was inequitable that the printing industry should be penalised for the mistakes of paper manufacturers who were seeking for assistance, after distributing huge dividends without thought of the future.

The witness who was very inaudible and had to be asked to speak up by the Chairman was heard to say in reply to questions by the Chairman that they used about 450 tons of super calendered paper for the "Times Weekly", which cost about £32 per ton; that was to say they spent about Rs. 2 lakhs on paper for the weekly. The percentage of cost of paper for the weekly came to about 33 per cent. of the total cost of the production of the paper. The printing of the vernacular text books was not the most important printing work done by them. The incurred cost of printing the text books would fall on the local Government, but they had given lot of work on contract. It was possible that printing trade might be driven out of the country in case the tariff were increased. There was no very keen competition from outside for certain kinds of printing work. They had increased the quality of the paper for the weekly since the circulation had increased. They had never used Indian made paper in their press.

In reply to Mr. Ginwalla Mr. Smith said he was in charge of the business since the last four or five years. They had increased the price of the paper once during the war.

In answer to Prof. Kale the witness said even those small newspapers which were using country-made paper could use foreign paper without altering their machines. If paper were given protection the price of vernacular text-books would go up and as cheap text books were necessary for the spread of education in this country it would go against the sprad of education in India. He thought that printing industry has advancing in this country, as the country was progressing educationally and otherwise, and nothing should be done to retard it.

In reply to the chairman witness could not explain what "other reasons" militated against the manufacture of paper in India, in addition to the climatic reason.

MR. HOLSINGER'S EVIDENCE.

The Tariff Board examined on Tuesday, Mr. F. E. Holsinger of the "Indian Daily Mail," who in his lengthy written statement said in order to patronise Indian industries the Government were using coarse Badami paper which ought not to be used for printing. India was the only country which was using Badami paper for the purpose, and that showed that manufacturers did not aspire to give consumers the best value for their money. Education would suffer if prices of paper were increased, as also the newspaper trade. Since the outbreak of war the price of paper had increased a hundred per cent. and in case of protection the only alternatives open to newspapers would be (1) increase of price (2) increase of advertisement rates and (3) reduction of size. To increase the advertising rates in India would be to retard the education of Indian industrialists and merchants in regard to the value of advertising. Another reason for his asking that tariff should not be imposed on paper was because newspaper industry in India was not an exceptionally remunerative one. "To sacrifice the future of the Press in India to a dubious industrial experiment would be a crime against civilisation." On the whole he was opposed to any protection being given to the paper industry in India.

Examined by the chairman the witness said "The Statesman" and his paper were using glazed mechanical paper. The witness did not know what proportion of mechanical wood pulp was used in that kind of paper, but no doubt an expert might be able to tell that to the Board. He purchased his paper at 2 As. 9 p. per pound delivered at his office. He was of the opinion that ordinarily the Indian mills could not commercially make the kind of paper his newspaper was using. His Job Department was small, and he was chiefly interested in newspaper printing. Because of foreign competition India could not develop high-class printing; for instance the Tata Publicity Corporation was printing its journal "Industrial India" in England, and he cited it as a concrete example.

INDIAN OPINION.

In reply to Mr. Ginwalla the witness said he represented Indian opinion as his paper was financed by Indian capital. While he admitted that protection meant certain amount of sacrifice on the part of the consumers of paper, he was of the opinion that any burden on the newspaper industry would be the biggest disaster, that was to say they could not afford it. He admitted there were complaints by the European manufacturers that owing to the trade depression the prices of paper ruling now were low, and when there was a revival of trade they were likely to go up. But if the prices went up then he would make up for that increase by charging a higher rate for advertisements, which they would get in case of a trade revival. He could not afford to pay higher prices for his paper, until there was a trade revival —his point came to that. He would not oppose the tariff if by means of bamboo pulp they could make 70 or 80 per cent of the total supplies of paper in India during the next few years.

In reply to Prof. V. G. Kale the witness said the burden imposed on the masses of India by the increase in tariff would not be much, but on certain classes no doubt it would be. There was no combination and organisation among the newspapers in Bombay for getting their supplies of paper cheap. In India people bought their paper for the views while in other parts of the world they bought them for their news.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES."

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DELHI, Sept. 22.

The first number of the "Hindustan Times" was published this evening with a number of messages from the leaders of all the parties including Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Tagore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Gour, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. On the front page under the headline "Anglo-Indian Welcome", the comments of the "Pioneer" and the "C. M. Gazette" are reproduced. It is a twelve-page paper with a number of special articles among which is a lengthy one from Mr. Mahomed Ali examining the Labour Government's attitude towards India.

In the course of a leading article "Ourselves" the paper summarises its policy as standing for the wide principle of Nationalism and rigorously to exclude all partisan views. In its support it includes all not excepting the domiciled Europeans.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC CONVEYANCES ACT

The "Bombay Government Gazette", dated 22nd September, publishes the text of Bill No. 24 of 1924 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920).

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated: "Section 36 (5) of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920, enacts that where the Act or any of its provisions have been extended to any local area the balance remaining from fees charged under the Act or rules shall be paid to the local authority administering the Act in such an area. A 'local authority' is defined in section 3 (26) of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, and includes any authority legally entitled to administer or entrusted by Government with the administration of municipal or local funds. But the Bombay Public Conveyances Act is administered by the police and not by any local authority and this fact has made the meaning of the section obscure. The amendment is intended to remove this difficulty."

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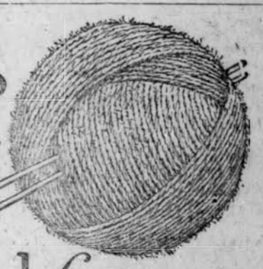

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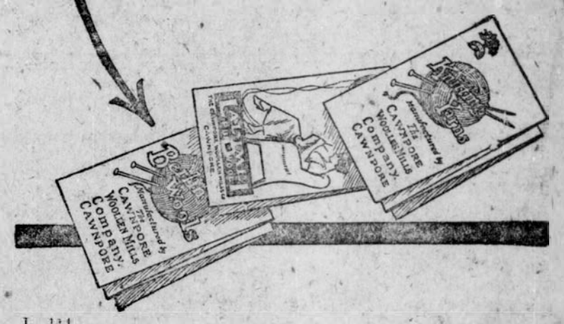

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